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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Acknowledgements

Users' information needs and priorities, as well as a better understanding of how Census Program data are used, provide valuable input to the 2016 content determination.

Statistics Canada wishes to acknowledge the participation of the many organizations that submitted in-depth information on their key data uses and recognizes the breadth and richness of the comments generously contributed by partners, stakeholders and the general public.

Thank you.

Note to reader

User consultation on the 2016 Census Program[1] content was iterative. It began with an information gathering exercise conducted as part of the 2016 Census Strategy Project in 2011 and extended to a broader content consultation carried out in the fall of 2012. Input collected from both processes is presented in this report.

Each topic chapter highlights examples of data uses[2] organized according to the categories associated with **strength of user need**, a dimension found in Step 1 of the 2016 content determination framework.[3] The sections include: (1) legislation and regulation;[4] (2) resource allocation and service delivery; (3) planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports; (4) research and other uses.

- Participants may have associated a data use with various **strength of user needs** categories (cited above). As a result, it is important to note that an example may be found in one or another of the sections, depending on the context.
- As well, the majority of data applications were reported for multiple Census Program topics. To showcase the breadth of uses submitted, an effort has been made to present a variety in the topic chapters, where possible.
- A high incidence of multivariate requirements was stated. While the chapters may include references to other Census Program topics and variables, it was not possible to do so in every instance.
- Lastly, of the legislative and regulatory uses submitted during consultation, approximately 160 acts and regulations indicated an explicit and/or implicit requirement for Census Program data. The designation of explicit and/or implicit was assigned by the participant based on their interpretation of the requirement. It was not ascribed by Statistics Canada.

The results of other Step 1 content determination framework dimensions such as level of geography, suitability of alternative sources, multivariate analysis, comparability across Canada and continuity over time are described in this document following the chapters on new data requirements and suggested modifications for the Census Program.

The findings of the 2016 Census Program content consultation summarized in this report are shaped by the diversity of participants, the varying specificity of the input received, the differences in participation across regions and within organizations, as well as the consultation instruments (see Appendix B for details on responses, limitations and factors to consider). Consequently, the conclusions presented in this report do not extend to the entire user community.

1. The term 'Census Program' is used to refer in a general way to the Census of Population and to the National Household Survey.
2. Excludes Statistics Canada.
3. Consult the *2016 Census Strategy Project: Data Uses and Requirements Report* for more information.
4. Includes legislation and regulations where Census Program data are both explicitly and implicitly required.

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Executive summary

The Census Program is a primary source of demographic and socioeconomic data in Canada, available for various population groups and small areas. During the 2016 Census Program consultations, 2,351 uses[5] were reported in more than 500 submissions received from government, non-government sectors and the general public.

The data uses submitted during consultation provide valuable insight on users' information needs and priorities, and attest to the requirement for all Census Program topics, to varying degrees.

The input collected reveals that Census Program results are used by all levels of government to support and monitor legislation and regulatory provisions, as well as to evaluate policies and for resource allocation, among other uses. Census Program information is consulted by non-government organizations to inform program development and service delivery, for priority setting and strategic planning, research projects, decisions on site location, market segmentation and more.

The following examples,[6,7] presented by Census Program topic, serve to highlight the breadth and diversity of the data applications reported by consultation participants. The majority of uses received specify multiple topics indicating a necessity to maintain the Census Program's capacity for multidimensional output.

Basic demographics: Census Program data on basic demographics are used in the calculation of transfer payments under the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*. Census Program demographic data are referred to provincially, for example, to determine eligibility for social programs. Local governments use these data as inputs in transportation modelling and to plan programs and services. The media analyse basic demographic data for reporting on trends across the country. Many users from the government and non-government sectors indicated that the demographic characteristics from the Census Program are required for policy/program planning, service delivery and/or the allocation of resources. More than 1,400 uses were reported for this topic.

Families and households: These data provide insight on societal changes reflected in family structures and are used for several federal government family-focussed programs including the Public Health Agency's Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, as well as for policy or program requirements related to the Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security and Employment Insurance. These Census Program topic results are consulted, for example, by the provincial governments for resource allocation and/or service delivery related to child care and social services, and at the local level to support housing strategies and determine waste disposal needs. Business relies on families and households data to inform capital investment decisions and for target marketing. More than 1,000 uses were reported for this topic.

5. Uses are reported for more than one topic. As a result, the sum of the uses by topic does not equal the total number of reported uses.
6. Excludes Statistics Canada.
7. Many uses are presented 'as is,' more specifically as reported by participants. We have tried to accurately reflect the data applications provided during consultation. However, Statistics Canada did not verify nor validate the uses submitted. Also, some of the reported uses may have been modified or retired since consultation.

Activities of daily living:[8] This information, in combination with other data on disability, is important to all levels of government for legislative and/or policy and program requirements. For example, the federal government refers to the data when fulfilling reporting obligations to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Disability data underpin the federal *Employment Equity Act* and New Brunswick's *Premier's Council on the Status of Disabled Persons Act*. They inform the development of policies fostering job market integration at all levels of government. Activities of daily living data are used by non-government organizations to support caregivers, for advocacy and priority setting. More than 600 uses were reported for this topic.

Place of birth, citizenship and immigration: At the federal level, these data are used in support of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. They are also important for planning, resource allocation, service delivery, program monitoring and performance reporting on immigration, integration as well as citizenship and multiculturalism policies. At the provincial level, they are used to monitor and report on social determinants of health, and for immigrant attraction and retention. They are referred to by local governments for resource allocation related to many activities including immigrant settlement and community outreach. Non-government organizations look to these data to measure the impact of government changes to immigration programs. More than 700 uses were reported for this topic.

Language: Results from this topic are used federally to meet the obligations stipulated under Canada's *Official Languages Act*. Provincial/territorial governments require these data for economic and social policy development and to inform the provision of education to official language minorities. Local governments use them for welcoming community policies targeting linguistic minorities and to support resource allocation for the recommended top languages for interpretation. These data are also used to analyse changes in demolinguistic dynamics as well as for public health research and analysis. More than 800 uses were reported for this topic.

Ethnic origin: Information on diversity available from this Census Program topic is required under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Ethnic origin results are also used in support of the Ontario's *Health Protection and Promotion Act* and Quebec's *Loi sur le ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles* (L.R.Q., chapitre M-16.1). They are necessary to identify the ethnocultural background of individuals born in Canada, as well as individuals with Aboriginal ancestry, a key element in the definition of the Aboriginal population. Ethnic origin results are used to analyse health outcomes and study social stratification. They are used to develop sociodemographic and neighbourhood profiles and to produce the Pan-Canadian Public Health Network's *Indicators of Health Inequalities* report (planned for 2015). More than 600 uses were reported for this topic.

Aboriginal peoples: At the federal level, these data underpin Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements, self-government agreements and remittances to Aboriginal governments. They inform provincial poverty reduction efforts, municipal/regional official plans, resource allocation for affordable housing programs and outreach. They are used for the delivery of cultural programs, for economic development, as well as for evaluation and/or performance reporting on the delivery of programs and policies related to Aboriginal peoples. These data are used to monitor changes over time of social and economic outcomes such as employment and education for Aboriginal peoples, and are analysed to understand Aboriginal population growth. More than 800 uses were reported for this topic.

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8. The questions on activities of daily living are used as a filter for the postcensal Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD), and previously for the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). Some data uses reported during consultation may refer to these surveys or include uses of data on persons with disabilities.

Visible minorities: Various organizations refer to these data to fulfil mandates related to the representativeness of visible minorities in the workplace in the federal public sector and federally regulated industries in response to the *Employment Equity Act*. Moreover, they inform federal multiculturalism programs and policies. Population group results are also used at the provincial/territorial and local levels to promote workforce integration and by business for population projections in order to understand future market trends, for market segmentation and retail site location research. More than 700 uses were submitted for this topic.

Mobility and migration: Data on mobility and migration are important to the federal *Employment Insurance Act* and *Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act*, and are used to allocate resources and/or for service delivery by the federal government. Among the input received by provinces, these data help to understand interprovincial mobility and plan for postsecondary enrolment. Local governments refer to migration data to identify areas of growth and decline, useful for infrastructure planning. Aboriginal organizations consult them to determine the need for stable support such as affordable housing. Approximately 700 uses were reported for this topic.

Education: These data are used at the federal level for several programs including the Canada Student Loans Program, Employment Insurance and Canada Pension Plan, among others. Education data are also required for Alberta's *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act* and Newfoundland and Labrador's Youth Attraction Strategy. Decisions on tuition policy, student financial assistance, postsecondary education funding and job-related training are based on these data. Education results are a source of information for training programs and recruitment. More than 900 uses were reported for this topic.

Labour market activity: At the federal level, labour market activity information underpins programs and policies related to *Employment Equity Act* and regulations, and *Employment Insurance Act* and regulations. Labour data are used by provincial governments for resource allocation, including education investment decisions. They assist local governments in complying with provincial legislation and regulations, such as Ontario's *Places to Grow Act*, R.S.O. 2005, and are used to determine job market diversity. The non-government sector refers to them for child care and community services planning and for career counselling. In total, more than 1,000 uses were reported for this topic.

Place of work and commuting to work: These data inform transportation policy, models and transit fare subsidy program planning. They are used by provincial and local governments in support of laws, such as the *South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act* [SBC 1998] and Alberta's *Municipal Government Act*. Consultation participants also reported that infrastructure planning, long-term land use development, travel demand forecasts and resource allocation for transit and cycling networks rely on these Census Program results. Approximately 600 uses were reported for this topic.

Income and earnings: These data enable the administration of federal legislation such as the *Canada Pension Plan* and *Old Age Security Act*, and were cited in relation to provincial and territorial laws, such as Yukon's *Municipal Act*, Saskatchewan's *Automobile Accident Insurance Act* and New Brunswick's *Labour Market Research Act*. Census Program income and earnings results are used at the local level to target the delivery of services and programs such as school lunch programs and shelters, and by academia for wage gap analysis and research studies. More than 1,000 uses of this topic were reported.

Housing and shelter costs: These data are used by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to carry out their responsibilities under the *National Housing Act*, for Manitoba's *Poverty Reduction Strategy Act*, Ontario's *Housing Services Act*, 2011, and New Brunswick's *Community Planning Act* (section 77). Information on housing and shelter costs is used for urban and regional planning, for housing strategies, and for outreach and emergency shelter programs. They assist in setting strategic priorities, are used for resource allocation and to inform community safety programs. More than 800 uses were reported for this topic.

Geography: Census division/census subdivision, census tract and dissemination area data are required in approximately 43% to 46% of the uses submitted by provincial/territorial governments, local governments and non-government organizations. There is also a need for Census Program data based on 'other geographies,' including custom areas, with the majority of these reported uses specifying data below the census metropolitan area. Two-thirds (66%) of all uses rely on Census Program results at detailed levels of geography and other geographical levels.

Suitable alternative data sources:[9] When asked about other data holdings within their organization, those participants that responded indicated there were no alternative sources of Census Program data for more than 90% of reported uses.

Multivariate analysis: The requirement for multiple Census Program topics is prevalent in the consultation input received. The need for results from two or more topics is witnessed in approximately 80% of the reported data uses.

Comparability across Canada: Among the answers collected, there is an essential/strong need for comparability across Canada in 77% of reported data uses. Non-government organizations and the federal government rated the ability to compare data across Canada as an essential/strong need in approximately 90% of reported data uses.

Continuity over time: There is an essential/strong need for continuity over time relayed in approximately 84% of reported data uses. More than nine out of ten uses collected from non-government and local government sectors indicated there was an essential/strong need for this dimension.

Requirements for new data: Overall, no major gap in the content of the Census Program was identified by consultation participants. Of the 131 new data requirements reported during consultation the majority were supported by only one or two submissions. Suggested new topics include unpaid work, gender identity, commute to school, secondary residence, sexual orientation, religion, types of disability, child care, debt, fertility, residential mobility and type of dwelling.

9. Included in the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire, as were questions related to comparability across Canada and continuity over time. The results pertaining to multivariate analysis were derived from the data uses and requirements Question 2 which asked "Please check all the census and NHS topics that apply (e.g., Education, Labour)." See Appendix E.

Introduction

User consultation is the first step in the framework developed by Statistics Canada to determine 2016 Census Program content. Planning began in 2011 with the 2016 Census Strategy Project.[10] During the course of this project, Statistics Canada reviewed methodological options, formulated a detailed content determination framework and gathered information on data uses and requirements from a limited number of data users.

A more exhaustive 2016 Census Program content consultation was conducted from September to November 2012.

The objectives of the consultation were to:

- confirm information needs and identify new data requirements
- establish data priorities
- understand how the Census Program data are used.

More than 400 organizations (293) and individuals (119) participated in the 2016 Census Strategy Project and the 2016 Census Program content consultation. This report presents various results[11] from both consultative processes.

Table 1
2016 Census Program content consultation participating organizations, by province or territory

Province or territory	Federal government	Provincial/ territorial government	Local government	Other sectors	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	1	2	1	4
Nova Scotia	0	0	4	2	6
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	1	4
New Brunswick	1	2	2	2	7
Quebec	7	17	16	24	64
Ontario	28	11	23	66	128
Manitoba	0	3	3	3	9
Saskatchewan	0	1	6	0	7
Alberta	1	4	10	9	24
British Columbia	0	9	14	10	33
Yukon	0	5	0	1	6
Nunavut	0	1	0	0	1
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	55	81	119	293

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

10. Statistics Canada launched the 2016 Census Strategy Project as part of its customary statistical program review. This project conducted a review of the approaches for population censuses that exist around the world and evaluated their applicability to the Canadian context as well as their adherence to Statistics Canada's mandate and business model. Consult the *2016 Census Strategy Project: Data Uses and Requirements Report* for more information.
11. Input on collection methodology is out-of-scope for the purpose of analysis of Census of Population content. Consequently, the results presented in this report exclude comments related to the introduction of the National Household Survey.

Table 2
Distribution of participants (individuals) who did not specify a province/territory, by sector

Participants with no province/territory specified	Anonymous	General public
Federal government	18	0
Provincial/territorial government	17	0
Local government	28	0
Other	47	9
Total	110	9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Communications strategy

In early September 2012, an email announcing the 2016 Census Program content consultation was sent to more than 3,000 stakeholders from various sectors. It presented consultation objectives and included a link to the online Discussion points questionnaire. Moreover, senior representatives from various federal, provincial/territorial, local government and non-government organizations[12] received an invitation to complete an online Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire on behalf of their organization.

Statistics Canada organized information sessions on the consultation process and included details about the 2016 Census Program content consultation on the Consulting Canadians website.[13] The *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide* was also posted in the census web module of Statistics Canada's website.

2016 Census Program content consultation

During the 2016 Census Program content consultation (September to November 2012), Statistics Canada adopted two strategies to solicit views and opinions on the 2016 Census Program content and collect information on data uses:

1. **Discussion points:** Promoted widely, the *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide* contained seven questions about the importance of Census Program topics,[14] possible new data requirements and modifications to the 2011 content (see Appendix D). Two geography-specific questions were also included: one on levels of geography used and another on geometric convergence.[15] Feedback was collected primarily via an online questionnaire.

12. Includes organizations from the 2016 Census Strategy Project with a focus on local government and an increased sample from the non-government sector. Selected Statistics Canada clients, partners and stakeholders, as well as 2011 Census content consultation participants among others, were also invited to respond.
13. Details were also found on the Consulting Canadians module of Statistics Canada's website.
14. The 2016 Census Program content consultation centred primarily on information needs according to topic.
15. Geometric convergence is the realignment of Statistics Canada's road network to the geometry of features found on provincial sources. When asked whether the process was worthwhile, 65% of participants responded yes, 14% responded no and 21% did not answer the question.

2. **Data uses and requirements:** Building on the 2016 Census Strategy Project,[16] Statistics Canada invited a broader sample of data users and stakeholders to report on priority Census Program data uses via the online version of the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire (see Appendix E). Organizational representatives from federal, provincial and territorial governments and other participating non-government organizations could also provide details on new data uses not reported during the information gathering exercise held in 2011.

   Respondents were invited to elaborate on the characteristics of each key use reported (e.g., *Employment Equity Act*) and to specify the requirements needed to support it. More specifically, the respondents were asked to provide information on related activities (e.g., policy development), applicable Census Program topics, levels of geographical detail, groups of interest, as well as the need for comparability across geographies, continuity over time and possible alternative data holdings.

Consultation participants

More than 500 submissions from data users and stakeholders from various sectors, including federal, provincial and territorial governments, municipalities and regions, non-profit organizations, umbrella organizations or national associations representing the non-profit or business sectors, Aboriginal organizations, organizations representing official language minority communities, organizations representing or providing services to Canadians with disabilities and the immigrant community, as well as business, academia and the general public were received during the 2016 consultations, yielding 2,351 uses.[17,18]

Table 3
Number of submissions[19] and reported data uses by sector

Sector	Number of submissions received	Number of reported uses
Total	521	2,351
Federal government[20]	103	482
Provincial/territorial government	83	801
Local government	131	597
Other (includes not elsewhere specified)	204	471

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

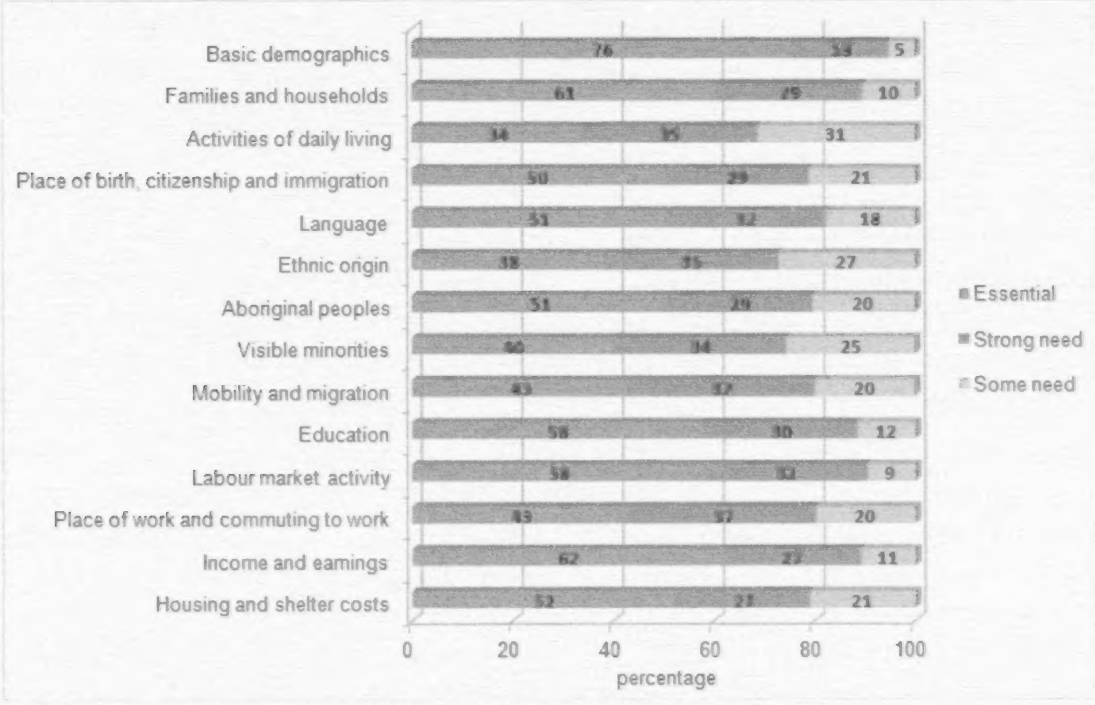
16. During the 2016 Census Strategy Project information gathering exercise in 2011, there was no direct contact with data users at the local level. Rather, organizations representing municipalities were approached. These organizations include the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the Canadian Council on Social Development and the Regional Information Systems Working Group. Municipalities and regions with various population sizes from across the country were invited to participate in the 2016 Census Program content consultation in 2012.
17. Includes multiple incidences of the same use reported by different organizations.
18. Methodology was developed to significantly reduce the number of identical data uses submitted by the same organization during the various consultative processes. Consult the methodological notes in this document for information on the treatment of duplicate cases.
19. The total number of participants does not equal the total number of submissions received as an organization may have contributed input multiple times during the 2016 Census Program content consultation.
20. Excludes Statistics Canada.

Overall findings

This section reports the results of Discussion points Question 1 regarding the importance of Census Program topics (see Appendix D). Findings on other framework dimensions such as level of geography, the suitability of alternative data sources, multivariate analysis as well as comparability across Canada and continuity over time are also described in this document.

Topics by level of importance: The *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide* asked participants to rank Census Program topics by level of importance.[21] The following chart presents the percentage distribution of each theme according to **essential**, **strong need** and **some need**, as reported by consultation participants. In terms of frequency, those who responded to this question consider basic demographics, income and earnings as well as families and households more essential than other topics.

Chart 1
Distribution of Census Program topics by level of importance as reported by consultation participants



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

21. In the *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide*, level of importance was defined as follows: **Essential** implies that the topic is required to fulfil a legislative requirement or the needs of a regulation, policy or program. **Strong need** implies that the topic is not required but is used to fulfil the needs of a regulation, policy, program or other application. **Some need** implies that the topic could be used to fulfil the needs of a regulation, policy, program or other application. It should be noted that the topics listed often refer to a block of questions, and not to a single question.

The following table reflects the order of Census Program topics rated **essential** by consultation participants by sector (ref: Discussion points, Question 1). As revealed by the consultation input, Basic demographics was the topic most frequently reported **essential** across all jurisdictions with the placement of the other topics varying according to the sector.

Table 4
Order of essential Census Program topics as reported by consultation participants by sector

Order	Federal government	Provincial/ territorial government	Local government	Other sectors[22]
1	Basic demographics	Basic demographics	Basic demographics	Basic demographics
2	Aboriginal peoples	Labour	Families and households	Education
3	Income and earnings	Education	Income and earnings	Income and earnings
4	Language	Income and earnings	Housing and shelter costs	Labour
5	Visible minorities	Families and households	Labour	Language
6	Education	Aboriginal peoples	Place of work and commuting to work	Families and households
7	Families and households	Housing and shelter costs	Education	Place of birth, citizenship and immigration
8	Labour	Place of birth, citizenship and immigration	Mobility and migration	Aboriginal peoples
9	Place of birth, citizenship and immigration	Place of work and commuting to work	Language	Housing and shelter costs
10	Ethnic origin	Activities of daily living	Place of birth, citizenship and immigration	Mobility and migration
11	Mobility and migration	Mobility and migration	Activities of daily living	Ethnic origin
12	Housing and shelter costs	Language	Ethnic origin	Visible minorities
13	Place of work and commuting to work	Visible minorities	Aboriginal peoples	Place of work and commuting to work
14	Activities of daily living	Ethnic origin	Visible minorities	Activities of daily living

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

22. "Other sectors" includes non-profit organizations, umbrella organizations, Aboriginal organizations, organizations representing official language minority communities, organizations representing or providing services to Canadians with disabilities and the immigrant community, as well as business, academia and respondents not elsewhere specified.

Basic demographics

Basic demographics data provide information about the sex, date of birth, age and marital status of respondents. The basic demographics topic ranks the highest, in terms of frequency, among all the Census Program topics, and is an underlying characteristic in the data requirements reported by users.

Examples of reported data uses[23,24]

Legislation/regulation

The federal government uses basic demographic data to calculate transfer federal-provincial/territorial payments under the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*. As reported during consultation, decennial Census Program data are also required for the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. Results from this topic support the *Canada Pension Plan* and *Old Age Security Act*, and are used for various activities related to the *Canada Elections Act*, the *Immigration Refugee Protection Act* and the *Canada Pension Plan Investments Board Act*.

Examples of legislative and regulatory uses at the provincial/territorial level for which basic demographic data were cited include the electoral boundaries acts in New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nunavut, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon's *Municipal Act*, Alberta's *Government Accountability Act* and *Municipal Government Act*, British Columbia's *Environmental Management Act*, Municipal Sewage Regulation (B.C. Reg. 129/99), and Ontario's *Health Promotion and Protection Act*.

Local governments in Ontario refer to these data, for example, for the creation of profiles and the production of population and household projections in order to meet the obligations of official plans under the Ontario *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 2005.

Resource allocation and service delivery

Federally, basic demographic data are used for resource allocation and/or service delivery by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency for the Innovative Communities Fund, by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation when providing financial assistance to seniors in Prince Edward Island and Yukon under the Home Adaptations for Seniors' Independence program, for remittances to Aboriginal governments and consumer protection programs.

Parenting and family literacy centres, social services and income assistance needs assessments are among the examples submitted by the provinces/territories.

At the local level, Census Program data support resource allocation for regional and municipal infrastructure master plans for water/wastewater, transportation master plans and community plans for children. They also inform the delivery of city services such as fire, police, transportation, utilities, parks and recreation.

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23. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the Basic demographics topic is used most frequently with Education, Income and earnings and Labour market activity.
24. Examples provided in the Census Program topic chapters are reflective of consultation input and as a result may be more exhaustive for some organizations.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Many federal public health surveillance programs for diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, West Nile virus, enteric diseases, vaccine-preventable diseases and chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes rely on these data to calculate rates and monitor trends.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation requires basic demographic data to prepare crowding and core housing need estimates. Several departments use these data for monitoring/evaluation and/or performance reporting, including activities related to Employment Insurance, the National Anti-Drug Strategy and Federal Tobacco Control Strategy and the Official Languages Strategy. They are also referred to for transportation policy development and planning as well as crime data calibration.

Basic demographic data are used to support, monitor and evaluate policies and programs aimed at health and education, and target groups such as Aboriginal peoples, children, seniors and youth. At the provincial level, they are used, for example, by the Government of Manitoba to establish eligibility for social programs such as the Manitoba Child Benefit Program as well as to forecast costs of existing and new programs. They serve as an input in the development of British Columbia's socioeconomic index, important for health policy development and analysis, and are used by New Brunswick for programs within the Hospital Services Branch.

Local government representatives refer to these data to plan services (examples range from child care and sports to library services and solid waste). They are used as inputs in transportation forecasting and modelling, to determine school placement, for land use planning and long-term development, for urban planning and budgeting as well as for mapping the distribution of children to inform Ontario Early Years program planning. Basic demographic data are consulted for economic development, program plans and strategic plans including human services plans.

Research and other uses

Service providers use these data to project senior housing, care, living arrangements and supportive services, to determine the level of children/seniors/community programming and to plan health services.

The media indicated that they analyse basic demographic data when reporting on Canada's population structure and trends across the country, and for tracking societal changes. Data uses reported by business include the development of consumer lifestyle clusters, marketing and market segmentation, trend analysis for service delivery planning, commercial development projects and urban studies. In addition, they are used to examine consumer behaviour and market potential, and to optimize retail opportunities.

Families and households

The topic of **Families and households** provides information on the living arrangements of people in Canada, their family size and composition, the number of children living with one parent or two parents and the number of people who live alone. These data are considered important to understand and follow the evolution of family dynamics and transitions.

Examples of reported data uses[25]

Legislation/regulation

At the federal level, it was reported that families and households data are used in support the *Official Languages Act*. A number of laws including the *National Housing Act* and the *Canada Agriculture Products Act* also have program monitoring and/or performance reporting activities requiring data from this topic.

Alberta's *Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act*, *Child Care Licensing Act*, *Protection Against Family Violence Act*, and *Family Support for Children with Disabilities Act*, Ontario's *Family Responsibility and Support Arrears Enforcement Act, 1996*, S.O. 1996, c. 31, Quebec's *Loi sur le ministère de la Famille, des Aînés et de la Condition féminine* (L.R.Q., c. M-17.2) and *Loi sur l'aide aux personnes et aux familles* (L.R.Q., chapitre A-13.1.1) are among the examples of legislative uses received from provincial governments during consultation for this topic.

It was reported that families and households data are used by local governments for policy development and program monitoring, among other activities, in relation to the Ontario *Places to Grow Act*, R.S.O. 2005. They are used by the City of Toronto to inform the provision of services under the *City of Toronto Act* and for the development charges by-law.

Resource allocation and service delivery

These data are used for resource allocation and/or service delivery by Employment and Social Development Canada's (ESDC)[26] Persons with Disabilities Working Group and by Status of Women Canada for their Women's Program.

Among the uses contributed by provincial and territorial governments, these data support resource allocation and/or service delivery of full day kindergarten and child care, social services, and programs associated with literacy and basic skills, and healthy aging and seniors. Examples of uses received at the local level comprise planning and resource allocation for programs such as affordable housing development and repair including Canada-Ontario Affordable Housing Program, the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program and related municipal programs. These results are also used to determine the need for subsidies and for community outreach programs.

25. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Families and households is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Income and earnings, Education and Labour market activity.
26. Formerly Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Family data are used for policy or program requirements related to the Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security and Employment Insurance. The Public Health Agency of Canada refers to families and household data, more specifically the presence of children in a household for the Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, Community Action Program for Children and Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities Program. Other examples include by Finance Canada's Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch for federal-provincial transfer policy and social policy development, by ESDC for income security and child development policies, and by Parks Canada for visitor experience operations.

Uses submitted by provincial and territorial governments for this topic include assessing the need and eligibility for social services programs, planning for transportation, emergency response, day care centres, schools and long-term care, producing environmental scans, and monitoring and evaluating the Ontario Crime Stoppers program and Victim Safety Project.

As reported during consultation, local government participants rely on these data for municipal and regional transportation models, municipal development plans, regional program plans in Ontario such as regional strategic plans and, for the Community Action Plan for Housing, the Affordable Housing Strategy and for the Homelessness to Housing Stability Strategy. Other examples at the local level include to determine water usage and waste disposal needs, inform land budgets and for urban and economic planning.

Research and other uses

With results from this topic, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation maintains the Potential Housing Demand, which consists of long-term household projections, and produces publications such as the *Canadian Housing Observer* report. Provincial/territorial and local governments make use of these data for modelling and forecasting activities.

It was reported by non-government organizations that these data are consulted for the delivery of services and programs in the areas of health, family and child care, some of which are geared to single-parent households and seniors living alone. They are used to determine housing needs and demands, and to monitor living conditions in order to elaborate policy/programs for adequate housing. They are also included in proposals for funding and are spatially analysed (mapped) by neighbourhood for community planning.

Participants from the business sector indicated that families and households data are used for capital investment decisions, target marketing, profiling of trade and service areas and for weighting surveys.

Other examples include:

- Inputs into aging and care micro simulations to inform family policy
- Analysis of family characteristics in relation to labour market dynamics/educational paths
- For applied microeconomics.

Activities of daily living

Note: The questions on activities of daily living are used as a filter for the postcensal Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD), and previously for the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS). Some data uses reported during consultation may pertain to these surveys or include uses of data on persons with disabilities.

Activities of daily living, a topic that comprises two filter questions, allows Statistics Canada to survey Canadians who have difficulties with daily activities, and whose activities are limited because of a physical or mental condition or a health problem. It was noted during consultation that data on activities of daily living data will become increasingly important with Canada's growing aging demographic.

Examples of reported data uses[27]

Legislation/regulation

At the federal level, data from this Census Program topic underpin the *Employment Equity Act* which provides employment benchmarks[28] for persons with disabilities in the federal public sector and to employers of federally regulated organizations. Employment and Social Development Canada's (ESDC) Persons with Disabilities Working Group refer to these data for reporting on various agreements, including the federal/provincial-territorial bilateral Labour Market Agreements for Persons with Disabilities in order to evaluate societal and labour market integration. The federal government also uses these data when responding to Canada's reporting obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, for activities related to the *National Housing Act*, and to meet responsibilities stipulated by the *Public Service Employment Act*.

Provincial legislation and regulations for which a requirement for activities of daily living data were cited include the *British Columbia Transportation Authority Act* [SBC 1998] Chapter 30, Alberta's *Family Support for Children with Disabilities Act*, Ontario's *Services and Supports to Promote the Social Inclusion of Persons with Developmental Disabilities Act*, S.O. 2008, c. 14, Quebec's *Loi assurant l'exercice des droits des personnes handicapées en vue de leur intégration scolaire, professionnelle et sociale* (L.R.Q., c. M-15.001) and New Brunswick's *Premier's Council on the Status of Disabled Persons Act*.

At the local level, service and transit delivery rely on the insight provided by these data. It was reported by local governments in Ontario that these data are used in support of the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*, 2005.

Resource allocation and service delivery

Federally, the activities of daily living data are used for resource allocation and/or for service delivery. For example, Industry Canada refers to this information for their Community Access Program and ESDC requires them for the provision of services related to the Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security.

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27. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Activities of daily living is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Income and earnings, and Labour market activity.
28. Benchmarks are provided for four equity groups, namely women, Aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities.

These data support provincial employment and income assistance programs. In Manitoba, programs and services such as the Children's disABILITY Services and the MarketAbilities programs look to activities daily living results for the provision of adequate supports. The Alberta Seniors Services Division programs, such as Alberta Seniors Benefit, and Dental and Optical Assistance for Seniors Program require data on activities of daily living for planning, monitoring, reporting, policy development and service delivery.

Among the applications reported by local government, these results are used to determine funding for persons with disabilities in the area of housing and transportation, and to ensure the availability of services to persons with mental health conditions.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Several departments use these data for program monitoring and/or performance reporting, for example, by the Public Health Agency of Canada for Chronic Disease Surveillance and Monitoring Programs, and by Health Canada for First Nation and Inuit (FNI) health policy planning and analysis. ESDC refers to activity of daily living data for the development of policies and programs related to Canadians with disabilities. Canadian Heritage's Exchanges Canada program monitors the geographic and demographic representation of participants (e.g., Aboriginal, rural, disabled youth and visible minorities) through the use of indicators derived from these data.

At the provincial/territorial level, activities of daily living data are used to determine program enhancements for persons with disabilities, to implement and monitor policies related to human rights, and to meet employment equity targets. They are consulted for planning and policies geared to seniors and persons with developmental disabilities, supportive living and long-term care. As well, these data assist with public service workforce planning.

A component of the City of Calgary's Corporate Accessibility Policy is greater knowledge and understanding of disabilities in the workplace. The City of Calgary also indicated that information on the education, socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of persons with disabilities is used for Council reports and the Advisory Committee on Accessibility Annual Report. These data are required by municipalities to implement policies and programs related to equity and accessibility, and assist with planning, such as for infrastructure retrofits in response to an aging demographic.

Local governments use these data for decisions related to urban design, to ensure housing is accessible and supportive, and for special needs programming. In addition, these results inform regional program plans such as regional strategic plans, human services plans and recycling of housing for an aging population.

Research and other uses

Both government and non-government administrations look to these data to understand the characteristics and geographic distribution of this population group.

They are used by non-government organizations for advocacy, the provision of support activities for caregivers who offer assistance to persons with decreasing independence, service delivery, policy development, priority setting, budgeting, research and development, for regression analysis and to determine market requirements.

Place of birth, citizenship and immigration

Place of birth provides information on the diversity of Canada's population and tells us about movements of people within Canada and from other countries to Canada. Citizenship provides the citizenship status of Canada's population. Immigration tells us the number of immigrants and non-permanent residents in Canada, and the year people immigrated. These data are essential to the development of policies and programs aimed at the settlement and integration of immigrants to Canada.

Examples of reported data uses[29]

Legislation/regulation

These Census Program data are used federally in support of *Employment Equity Act* and regulations, the *Official Languages Act* (official languages support programs) and the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. Examples of provincial legislation for which place of birth, citizenship and immigration data were cited include Saskatchewan's *Multiculturalism Act*, Alberta's *Government Accountability Act*, Ontario's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, and Quebec's *Loi sur le ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles* (L.R.Q., chapitre M-16.1) and *Loi sur la santé publique* (L.R.Q., chapitre S-2.2).

Resource allocation and service delivery

At the federal level, place of birth, citizenship and immigration data are needed for planning, resource allocation, service delivery, program monitoring and performance reporting on immigration, integration, citizenship and multiculturalism policies.

Among the examples received from provincial and territorial governments, it was reported that these data are used to produce estimates of immigrant stock in order to determine resource allocations for immigrant settlement services, such as English Second Language (ESL) programs, to support programs aimed at labour market integration and to deliver career and employment services.

For local governments, Census Program data are used to allocate resources to many activities including immigrant settlement, affordable housing and community outreach.

The Canadian Council on Social Development's Community Data Consortium Program comprises more than 350 local governments, local authorities and voluntary sector organizations from across Canada who use Census Program data for local public service delivery, resource allocation, program monitoring, policy development and research, among other uses.

29. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Place of birth, citizenship and immigration is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Income and earnings, and Labour market activity.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Federal policies and programs such as the Canadian Pension Plan, Employment Insurance, Old Age Security and the Official Language Minority Communities program make use of these Census Program results.

Both federally and provincially, these data are used for monitoring and reporting on social determinants of health. The Public Health Agency of Canada refers to them in relation to the Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System to understand the prevalence of foreign-born tuberculosis cases. They are also considered in the elaboration of communications strategies and guide intervention and prevention programs. Canadian Heritage reported that these data inform performance reports with respect to International Human Rights Treaties. Other examples of uses at the federal level include strategic policy, planning and research, environmental scanning, recruitment and human resources planning.

During consultation, representatives from provincial/territorial governments indicated that place of birth, as well as citizenship and immigration results are used for immigrant attraction and retention, for integration policies, for strategic planning and accountability, and to assess the income and labour market outcomes of immigrant groups. The Government of Yukon refers to these data to inform their Yukon Nominee Program which issues temporary work visas to foreign nationals. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador uses them for their Multicultural Immigration Strategy.

Place of birth, citizenship and immigration, and other Census Program topics are referred to by municipalities and regions for welcoming policies towards immigrants in order to create inclusive communities and successful integration, for policy and program monitoring, economic development, infrastructure planning (e.g., recreational facilities), to identify potential gaps and issues that need to be addressed through social planning and to develop cultural programming.

Research and other uses

The results from this Census Program topic are included in publications such as Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's *Socioeconomic Series Research Highlights* which provides information on the housing requirements and choices of immigrants and in the Chief Public Health Officer's Reports on the State of Public Health in Canada. They are also inputs in Agriculture and Agri-food's Community Information Database.

These data are used federally to analyse economic and labour market performance between immigrants and non-immigrants, and to understand immigrant children's academic outcomes. They are used by government to create sociodemographic, immigrant and community profiles. Population projections and advocacy are among the data applications reported at the local level.

Among non-government organizations, consultation input indicated that results from this topic inform the delivery of health services, such as ensuring adequate interpretation services. They are used for advocacy related to cultural adaptation, grant applications, project, program and service planning, resource allocation, teaching, research and trend studies, and to analyse the impact of government changes to immigration programs in relation to labour market activity.

Activities related to public dissemination requiring multivariate Census Program data were reported by various government and non-government organizations during consultation.

Language

Language data are used to profile the linguistic diversity of Canada's population. They are required to meet Canada's obligations under the *Official Languages Act*, in particular with regards to the rights of official language minorities, and are used in efforts to preserve Aboriginal language, heritage and culture.

Examples of reported data uses[30]

Legislation/regulation

Census Program language results enable the federal government to enhance the development and vitality of English and French-speaking minority communities nationally, and in the provinces and territories, as well as to promote the recognition and use of English and French in Canada as stipulated under Part VII of Canada's *Official Languages Act*. Language data are also used by Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to carry out the provisions of official languages regulations, for the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* and regulations as well as food and drug regulations, and for activities associated with the *Canada Elections Act*.

As reported in the consultation feedback from the provincial and territorial governments, language data are used to underpin diversity and equity, and protect minority languages. They were cited in relation to the implementation of the Canada-Alberta Agreement for French-Language Services. Supported by the *First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act*, British Columbia's First Peoples' Cultural Council uses these data in conjunction with revitalization activities. Other examples of provincial legislations submitted during consultation include Ontario's *French Language Services Act* and New Brunswick's *Official Languages Act*.

Resource allocation and service delivery

At low levels of geographical detail, these data are used to ensure the delivery of services to official language minorities via Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Support programs. Language results are also used by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to determine resource allocations for their consumer protection programs. They are consulted to understand the recruiting environment and assess the demand of bilingual services delivery in Canadian Forces recruiting centres, and by the Search and Rescue Squadrons.

Language data are required for decisions concerning resource allocation and/or for service delivery by the provinces and territories. For example, they enable monitoring and adherence to legislated requirements under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*—Ontario Public Health Standards, and the provision of French language education to Yukon's French-speaking minority.

At the local level, language data support resource allocation for program plans for the recommended top languages for interpretation, the production of public health quick stats and home language maps in reports to Council and the public.

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30. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Language is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Labour market activity, and Income and earnings.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Through the identification of target communities, Census Program data on language permit federal organizations to design, develop and deliver programs and policies. For example, language is used to support the Canadian Heritage's (PCH) Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality, and to measure the outcome of the Aboriginal Languages Initiative, part of the Aboriginal Peoples' Program which aims to strengthen Aboriginal languages and cultures. They are also used by Employment and Social Development Canada to track the vitality of Canada's official languages.

Provincial governments rely on Census Program language results for economic and social policy development, labour market planning, social services program accountability and to identify performance gaps. They are used for Ontario's French-Language Policy Framework for Postsecondary Education and Training, and Literacy and Basic Skills Program. Language data also inform the development of programs for the integration of new immigrants in the labour market.

Among the local governments that participated in the consultation, it was reported these data are required for policy development and program planning, corporate budgeting, welcoming community policies targeting linguistic minorities, for planning municipal affairs and recruiting home child care providers.

Research and other uses

Language data are the main source of information on the evolution of language dynamics for federal, provincial, territorial and local governments and help to measure the impact of sociocultural and demographic changes on language knowledge and use.

They are used to follow changes in demolinguistic dynamics, understand the degree of linguistic diversity and proficiency in Canada, analyse labour market outcomes, for public health research and analysis, and applied microeconomics analysis.

Among the examples provided, service providers use these data to plan outreach activities and determine the need for English as second-language programs. Other non-government organizations consult them to forecast educational achievement, support activities related to the language preservation of target groups, for example of Aboriginal languages, to create population projections and estimates, for research, funding proposals, presentations and discussion documents, social policy research and program monitoring.

Other examples include:

- Sociodemographic profiles of minority language school communities
- Statistical modelling and trend analysis
- Targeted communications and marketing activities.

Ethnic origin

Ethnic origin data provide information about ethnic and cultural diversity in Canada. The ethnic origin question is also necessary to identify the ethnic and cultural background of individuals born in Canada as well as individuals with Aboriginal ancestry, a key element in the definition of Aboriginal population.

Examples of reported data uses[31]

Legislation/regulation

Ethnic origin is one of the Census Program questions that measures the diversity of the Canadian population. The responses to this question are often considered in relation to other questions, such as those on language, immigration and Aboriginal peoples. These data are used to carry out activities such as policy development in relation to *Canadian Multiculturalism Act* and the *Public Service Employment Act*. It was mentioned that information about diversity is required under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. These data are also used to fulfil reporting requirements as part of United Nations human rights treaties.

Examples of legislative uses at the provincial level for which this Census Program topic was cited include Ontario's *Health Protection and Promotion Act* and Quebec's *Loi sur le ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles* (L.R.Q., chapitre M-16.1). During consultation, it was reported by the Region of Durham that these data, among others, are required to comply with provincial legislation related to public health standards.

Resource allocation and service delivery

At the local level, these data support resource allocation for community outreach programs and the City of Toronto Diversity Positive Workplace Strategy. They are consulted in the provision of health services and inform the delivery of community services to target groups.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Several departments turn to these data for evaluation and/or performance reporting. Canadian Heritage cited the Corporate Performance Measurement Framework/Management Accountability Framework and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service relies on them for human resources planning and demographic studies. This Census Program topic informs policy/research on Canadian identity, pluralism and related policy initiatives, the evaluation of Parks Canada's visitor experience operations as well as activities related to recruitment.

Ethnic origin data together with other Census Program data such as basic demographics, Aboriginal peoples, place of birth, citizenship and immigration, among others, are used by the Public Health Agency for the development of their Public Health Framework on Migration, policy work tied to the World Health Organization's Rio Political Declaration on Social Determinants of Health which stipulates a need for monitoring systems to evaluate inequities in health outcomes, for the upcoming Pan-Canadian Public Health Network's *Indicators of Health Inequalities* report (planned 2015) and for health promotion in community-based programs.

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31. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Ethnic origin is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Language and Visible minorities.

Among the uses submitted by provincial and territorial governments, ethnic origin data are required to monitor employment equity policy, to support public service diversity, for workplace discrimination and harassment prevention, cancer screening programs, workforce planning, immigrant attraction and retention, the Ontario Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team Program, as well as for policy and programs related to arts development, wellness, culture and sport in New Brunswick.

Data from this Census Program topic are required by the City of Calgary's Welcoming Community Policy which seeks to create inclusive communities through opportunities for successful integration by providing services needed by immigrants. Ethnic origin results are used to understand community demographics in order to identify potential labour market and income disparities, for policy and program development, implementation and monitoring, culturally specific programming as well as for corporate strategic and human services planning.

Research and other uses

These data serve as inputs in population estimates and projections, and are used for health risk modelling. In light of the increasing diversity of the population, they are used to analyse health outcomes and the incidence of discrimination, to study social stratification among various population groups, to understand how factors related to ethnic background contribute to low income, and to measure the extent of multiculturalism and social cohesion in Canada.

Various levels of government use these Census Program data in the production of sociodemographic and neighbourhood profiles. Examples provided by non-government organizations include informing communications and research, developing policies and mechanisms to ensure cultural and economic integration, responding to questions from community sector organizations and report writing. Business refers to ethnic origin results for research related to settlement patterns, Geographic Information System (GIS) applications, to correlate consumer behaviour and develop consumer lifestyle clusters.

Aboriginal peoples

Aboriginal peoples is a Census Program topic that provides information used by federal, provincial/territorial and local governments, as well as by Aboriginal governments. These data are used to develop programs and services for Aboriginal peoples, to monitor changes over time in social and economic outcomes such as employment and education, and are analysed to understand Aboriginal population growth.

Examples of reported data uses[32]

Legislation/regulation

At the federal level, Aboriginal peoples data underpin the *Employment Equity Act* and are used in Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements, self-government agreements and remittances to Aboriginal governments. In addition, the results from this Census Program topic are used in estimates required in the negotiation of the First Nations Goods and Services Tax and First Nations Personal Income Tax Administration Agreements.

Among the input received from the provinces and territories, these data are used to assess the outcomes of land claims treaties and resource management legislation, for activities associated with health-related legislation including Alberta's *Regional Health Authorities Act*, Ontario's *Health Promotion and Protection Act* and Quebec's *Loi sur la santé publique* (L.R.Q., chapitre S-2.2), as well as for the Aboriginal Healing and Wellness Strategy included under Ontario's *Ministry of Community and Social Services Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.20. Other provincial and territorial laws for which these data were cited include Yukon's *Recreation Act*, British Columbia's *First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Act*, and Alberta's *Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act.*

The Government of British Columbia has commitments that rely on Aboriginal peoples results such as the Transformative Change Accord (signed with the First Nations), the Métis Nation Relationship Accord, the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan, and the Tripartite First Nations Health Plan which involve Aboriginal and government partners working together to close social, economic, quality of life and health-related gaps, among other objectives.

Resource allocation and service delivery

As reported for all topics, there is a need for data from multiple Census Program themes to support service delivery and/or resource allocation. Aboriginal peoples data are consulted by the Public Health Agency to calculate the incidence of HIV or tuberculosis among Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals, which provides evidence-based information when making decisions on resource allocation and determining priorities. These data are used for service delivery by the Status of Women Canada for their Women's Program, and for resource allocation by Agriculture and Agri-Food for their Business Development Program.

32. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Aboriginal peoples is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Labour market activity, and Income and earnings.

These data are consulted by the Ministry of Transportation of Ontario to inform the provision of transportation services to Aboriginal communities. Census Program results on Aboriginal peoples are used with other topics by local governments to determine resource allocation for affordable housing programs and for community outreach.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

At the federal government level, these data are required for strategic policy and planning, and for monitoring and/or performance reporting on the delivery of programs and policies related to Aboriginal peoples. For example, they are used by Health Canada for the First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Care Program and the Aboriginal Health Human Resources Initiative, and by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development for the Management Resources and Results Structure.

Other examples of federal programs reported during consultation include the Aboriginal Peoples' Program, Katimavik Program, Youth Take Charge Program, and the Urban Aboriginal Strategy which seeks to reduce socioeconomic differences between urban Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. These data are used by Canada Mortgage and Housing Canada to determine housing conditions and calculate core housing need estimates, by Employment and Social Development Canada for program and policy requirements in relation to Labour Market Development Agreements, and for multiple health programs.

These data are also used by provincial/territorial governments to assess the outcome of program initiatives as they relate to Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals and to ensure education and social policies are representative of the needs of First Nations, Métis and Inuits. They are consulted for workplace discrimination and harassment prevention, and for Aboriginal relations. British Columbia's Jobs Plan and Families First Agenda and Newfoundland and Labrador's Poverty Reduction Strategy are other examples of uses that require these Census Program results.

At the local level, data on Aboriginal peoples are crossed with other Census Program topics for comparative purposes (Aboriginal vs. non-Aboriginal population) in order to inform policy and program development, implementation and evaluation. These data are referred to when reviewing municipal/regional official plans, for economic development, social and strategic planning, and for cultural programming.

Research and other uses

Results from this Census Program topic are used by the federal government for public opinion research, evaluation and broadcasting, and by local governments for communications activities.

Aboriginal organizations use Census Program data for policy development, program monitoring, strategic planning, research, employment counselling, for the provision of supports for the successful transition from on-reserve to urban setting (e.g., affordable housing and leads to employment opportunities) and to inform federal consultation. These data are used by local health service providers to plan community outreach, and by the medical community to understand social determinants of health within the population.

Visible minorities

Visible minority data, derived from the population group question, provides information on Canada's various visible minority groups. It was noted during consultation that these data reveal the cultural composition and evolving membership of communities.

Examples of reported data uses[33]

Legislation/regulation

The Census Program population group question is used primarily to identify visible minority populations in support of the *Employment Equity Act*. As with the activities of daily living topic, various organizations refer to these data to fulfil mandates related to the representativeness and integration of visible minorities in the workplace in the federal public sector and federally regulated industries in response to this legislation. As is the case for other Census Program topics, these data are also used to meet reporting requirements as part of legal obligations to United Nations human rights treaties.

Other federal legislative uses supported by this Census Program topic include the *Employment Insurance Act*, the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*, the *Old Age Security Act* and *Canada Pension Plan*. As well, the Public Service Commission relies on these data to meet its responsibilities under the *Public Service Employment Act*. They are also used for planning and research, among other activities, in relation to the *National Housing Act*.

Examples of provincial laws and regulations citing visible minorities data during consultation include Saskatchewan's Employment Program Regulations, Quebec's *Loi sur le ministère de l'Immigration et des communautés culturelles* (L.R.Q., chapitre M-16.1) and *Loi sur le ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale et sur la Commission des partenaires du marché du travail* (2001, c. 44, a. 28; 2007) and New Brunswick's *Vital Statistics Act* Regulation 87-30.

Resource allocation and service delivery

As reported in the consultation feedback, population group data are used federally to allocate resources and/or deliver services related to multiculturalism policy and multiple health-related community programs, as well as locally for the provision of social housing and by the City of Toronto in support of their employment equity policy.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Population group results crossed by other Census Program topics provide information on the clustering of visible minorities which has policy and program implications. Several federal departments and agencies use these data for evaluation and/or performance reporting including by Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat for employment equity, and by Status of Women Canada in regards to the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

33. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Visible minorities is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Aboriginal peoples and Language.

Census Program population group results inform government labour market initiatives, and policy and program development, among other activities. These data are important for Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) immigration, integration, multiculturalism and citizenship policies. CIC program areas refer to them to compare the outcomes between different generations and ethnocultural groups. They are used by ESDC to track program use trends in relation to Employment Insurance Part II and Labour Market Development Agreements, by Industry Canada for the Community Access Program, by the Public Health Agency of Canada for their Chronic Disease Indicators Framework, as well as for intermittent reporting on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. A reflection of Canada's youth population is one of the outcomes of Canadian Heritage's Exchanges Canada Program with these data being used to establish participation targets according to demographic and geographic representativeness.

At the provincial and territorial level, these data inform strategies aimed at promoting workforce integration and are used as a performance measure when reporting on public service employment in relation to employment equity. As is the case with other levels of government, these data are referred to for planning, policy development and program monitoring, among other uses. For instance, Alberta's Living Literacy: A Literacy Framework for Alberta's Next Generation Economy and Building Vibrant Learning Communities and Employment Ontario Policy Framework rely on Census Program population group results.

Data on visible minorities combined with other Census Program topics are also used by local governments for policy and program purposes, including monitoring, for educational support and subsidies, economic development, the creation of a diversity and inclusion strategy, and for community collaborative planning.

Research and other uses

Participants from a number of organizations reported using these and other Census Program data for research. They are inputs in population projections developed by government to inform housing needs, for example. They are used federally to compare labour market outcomes, locally to produce cultural diversity profiles as well as social, demographic and economic trends, to follow population growth, respond to data requests and inquiries, for website dissemination and internal uses such as presentations to Council, and by academia in the development of curriculum as well as for research and development.

Health and community organizations analyse these data to identify priority neighbourhoods when planning programs and services such as child care and for outreach. They are consulted by business to understand future market trends. Additional examples provided by private industry include market segmentation, population projections, support for business decisions, impact analysis of population health and retail site location research.

Mobility and migration

Mobility and migration information tells us where residents of Canada are moving to and where they are moving from. Infrastructure decisions and service delivery vary in response to the coming and going of the population.

Examples of reported data uses[34]

Legislation/regulation

Federally, Census Program data on mobility and migration underpin the *Employment Insurance Act* and the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*. These data are also needed for activities related to the *Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act*, the *Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec Act*, the *Department of Industry Act* (1995) Part III - Regional Economic Development of Ontario and the *Canada Elections Act*.

Provincially, the data are used in the implementation of the Ontario-Quebec 2006 Construction Labour Mobility Agreement. As well, the Government of Quebec requires data from various topics including mobility and migration in support of the *Loi sur l'Institut de la statistique du Québec* (L.R.Q., chapitre I-13.011) and to report on indicators under the *Loi pour assurer l'occupation et la vitalité des territoires*. Other examples of provincial legislation for which the topic of mobility and migration was cited include Alberta's *Government Accountability Act*, Ontario's *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 2005 and New Brunswick's *Employment Development Act*.

Resource allocation and service delivery

At the federal government level, data on mobility and migration are used for resource allocation and/or service delivery by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and by Canadian Heritage for their Official Languages Support program. The results from this Census Program topic are used by the government of British Columbia to estimate the number of immigrants which informs funding for settlement services and labour market programs. They are also used provincially to forecast and allocate public health funding.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

The federal government uses mobility and migration data for policy and/or program management in relation to Employment Insurance, Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security. The Public Health Agency of Canada uses the results from this topic together with age and sex and other Census Program results for surveillance, to inform intervention and prevention activities related to enteric diseases, and to target public health programs in an effort to decrease the incidence among high-risk groups. As well, mobility and migration data are required by Natural Resources Canada to monitor the social and economic well-being of resource-dependent communities, by Industry Canada for the Federal Economic Development Initiative in Northern Ontario (FEDNOR) Northern Ontario Development Program, and by Transport Canada for planning and policy development as part of their Air Forecasting Program.

34. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Mobility and migration is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Labour market activity, and Income and earnings.

Provinces and territories look to mobility and migration data to carry out many activities related to planning as well as policies and programs. Examples include rural, regional and Aboriginal policy development, income assistance, highways and public works in Yukon and the Flexible Work Strategy in Ontario.

Among the feedback received by local governments, these data are used for planning, program monitoring, evaluation and development. They are considered for community planning where higher rates of mobility and migration help prioritize where services may be required, for corporate strategic planning, and to produce multi-year plans and policy recommendations related to affordable housing and homelessness.

Migration data are consulted locally to identify areas of growth and decline, important for infrastructure planning (e.g., placement of roads, schools and hospitals), plan housing and target social services delivery. Other examples include demographic, economic and employment forecasting at lower levels of geographical detail in relation to regional official plans, monitoring the conformity of growth plans, as well as for service planning as reported by the Regional Information Systems Working Group, which supports the Regional Planning Commissioners in Ontario.

Research and other uses

Mobility and migration data are used in labour market and research studies and are inputs in modelling labour market supply and demand. These data assist provincial governments understand interprovincial mobility and plan for postsecondary enrolment. They are used by local governments for transportation and engineering studies, local decision-making, for comparative purposes with other municipalities/regions, to develop Early Years community profiles and measure population retention.

Non-government organizations refer to these data to prepare population projections, plan community health services and ensure adequate service delivery based on Canada's official languages. They are used by Aboriginal organizations to determine the need for stable supports such as affordable housing, identify policy gaps, offer assistance to families settling in new communities, for analysis, research and dissemination.

They are analysed by academia to study settlement patterns and population flows, to forecast population distribution and changes, and to understand demographic and demolinguistic dynamics.

Business uses them to predict patterns of growth, for market segmentation and site location research, and the media consult them when reporting on Canada's evolving economic landscape.

Education

Education is a topic that provides information about the education level, training and recent school attendance of residents of Canada. It is considered an important socioeconomic outcome that can affect employment, income and quality of life.

Examples of reported data uses[35]

Legislation/regulation

Education data are used in support of federal legislative and regulatory commitments, such as the *Employment Equity Act* and regulations, *Employment Insurance Act* and regulations and the *Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec Act*.

Examples of provincial acts for which Census Program data on education were cited include Alberta's *Postsecondary Learning Act* and *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act*, Manitoba's *Public Schools Act*, Ontario's *French Language Services Act* and New Brunswick's *Employment Development Act*.

Resource allocation and service delivery

These data are used for resource allocation and/or service delivery in regards to Health Canada's Aboriginal Health Human Resources Initiative and Industry Canada's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Grants and Scholarships program, among other applications.

From the input received during consultation, education data crossed with other topics are consulted at the provincial level for postsecondary education funding, including capital projects, for decision-making related to student financial assistance, and figure in population/enrolment projections required for funding submissions. In Saskatchewan, Census Program data are used for resource allocation, service delivery and policy development and planning in relation to adult basic education, initiatives geared towards older workers and skills training. This information is also referred to for Alberta's Affordability Framework for Post-Secondary Education and the Smoke-Free Ontario Strategy.

At the local government level, Census Program data support resource allocation for community plans such as Community Fit for Children with Ontario Early Years, social services delivery, regional human services plans and service planning.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Within the federal government, these data are important for carrying out several programs including the Canada Student Loans Program, Employment Insurance and the Canada Pension Plan. Examples of federal uses of these data for evaluation and/or performance reporting include the Federal Economic Development Initiative in Northern Ontario (FEDNOR) Community Futures Program and employment equity policy administered by the Public Service Commission.

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35. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Education is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Labour market activity, Income and earnings, and Families and households.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada refers to education data for evaluation policy, for benchmarking and to monitor gaps related to education, economic participation and development of Aboriginal populations, a priority for this department. They are used for policy and program development related to labour market and skills development such as for Employment and Social Development Canada's Youth Employment Strategy. Canadian Heritage uses them for the Youth Take Charge program and the Aboriginal Peoples' Program among others, and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation relies on school attendance data to calculate the core housing need of student-maintained households.

At the provincial and territorial level, education data crossed by other Census Program topics serve a wide variety of applications. These data are used to establish education attainment targets, monitor outcomes for both of the general population and various target groups, such as immigrants, for benchmarking, for example as it pertains to planning labour market programs and policies, decision-making related to tuition policy and job-related training, programming geared to labour market demand and integration, as well as for strategic planning and accountability.

Data from this Census Program topic support British Columbia's Aboriginal Postsecondary Education and Training Policy Framework and Action Plan, Campus Alberta Planning Framework and Building Vibrant Learning Communities and Living Literacy: A Literacy Framework for Alberta's Next Generation Economy. They are used by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to determine whether there is a concentration of a given specialization or industry in a particular geographic area, and by Newfoundland and Labrador for their Youth Attraction Strategy.

At the local level, these data inform job creation, are an input in regional transportation models, and are included in Calgary's and Victoria's *Vital Signs* reports which present quality of life indicators. They are also used for planning municipal services, program development, land-use policy work and official plan analysis.

Research and other uses

These data are used federally for research into compensation and benefits, by provincial governments, organizations representing seniors and the medical community to understand social determinants of health and, by teachers for insight when upgrading education qualifications.

Census Program questions on education are used to ascertain the educational attainment of urban and rural residents of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal backgrounds and of immigrants. The Yukon College analyses these data to forecast the demand for postsecondary programming and academic upgrading. Non-government organizations refer to them to develop training programs, determine the need for adult education and for recruitment.

Business is interested in how the aging workforce is adapting to change for hiring purposes and uses the data for modelling labour market supply and demand, GIS applications as well as for advertising decisions (i.e., medium of communication).

Other examples include:

- Inform the work of the Amaujaq National Centre for Inuit Education
- Produce sector and First Nations community profiles.

Labour market activity

Labour market activity provides information on Canada's workforce including labour force characteristics, whether they are employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the industries and occupations in which they work, part-time or full-time status, whether they worked full year or part of the year, whether they were employees, self-employed or unpaid family workers as well as the language used at work. It was noted that the Census Program offers labour market activity information (occupation, industry, geographic level) at a level of granularity not available from any other source.

Examples of reported data uses[36]

Legislation/regulation

The *Employment Equity Act* and regulations, *Employment Insurance Act* and regulations and the *Public Service Employment Act* are among the reported uses of this topic by federal government participants.

Examples of provincial and territorial legislation and regulations for which labour data were cited include Yukon's *Municipal Act*, Saskatchewan's Employment Program Regulations, Alberta's *Apprenticeship and Industry Training Act,* Ontario's *Employment Standards Act*, Quebec's *Loi sur les normes du travail* (L.R.Q., chapitre N-1.1), New Brunswick's *Labour Market Research Act* and *Employment Development Act*, and Newfoundland and Labrador's *Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act* and *Occupational Health and Safety Act.*

Local governments in Ontario use labour market activity data for program, policy and research activities, among other uses, in relation to the Ontario's *Places to Grow Act,* R.S.O. 2005 and the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005. They are also used by the City of Laval to respond to requirements stipulated by Quebec's *Loi pour assurer l'occupation et la vitalité des territoires.*

Resource allocation and service delivery

Federally, data on labour market activity support resource allocation and/or service delivery for the Atlantic Opportunities Agency's Business Development Program and Agriculture and Agri-Food's Cooperative Development Initiative. Provincial governments refer to these data for decision-making (including for education and skills training investment). At the local level, they inform service plans related to Ontario Works, regional strategic plans and regional official plans.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Federal departments and agencies use these data for evaluation and/or performance reporting, for example in relation to immigration and integration policies, for monitoring economic and social well-being of Aboriginal peoples operating under self-government, for human resources planning, public health workforce enumeration, and to profile the demographic and regional make up of artist and cultural occupations. Employment and Social Development Canada requires them for the Canadian Occupational Projection System, a demand model, and for the Youth Employment Strategy.

36. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Labour market activity is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Income and earnings, and Families and households.

The labour market activity topic includes detailed information on occupation and industry by small area. Among the examples provided by provincial and territorial governments, these results are used to plan labour market programs and policies as well as to support education and training. Other uses cited by provincial and territorial governments include producing occupational trends and projections, important for workforce planning, monitoring labour market outcomes of the general population compared to disadvantaged populations, forecasting immigrant occupational supply, and informing activities related to wage gap action plans and pay equity.

Of the various uses received from municipal and regional governments, these data help to evaluate local labour market supply and determine job market diversity, which could result in the retention of youth. These results are used for transportation planning, modelling and forecasting, and for economic development. They are consulted for planning social services, developing programs targeted at attracting and retaining businesses, for regional reports including the Region of Waterloo's Population and Employment Estimates and Forecasts, urban planning, employment programs and health programming.

Research and other uses

Labour market activity data crossed by other Census Program topics are used to understand the labour force characteristics of workers in the natural resources sectors (mining, forest, energy industries) as part of Natural Resources' Enabling Competitive Resource Sectors policy research priority. These results are important federally for the analysis of gender gaps and labour market conditions of various sub-groups, such as Aboriginal peoples, youth and immigrants.

Examples at the provincial/territorial levels include understanding labour market performance by detailed occupation, industry and geography, identifying trends in the student population, benchmarking and modelling. They are also used for producing regional profiles and for public dissemination, as well as in various internal documents and for sector analyses. Local governments refer to them when creating community profiles.

The data from this Census Program topic, together with education, income, families and households and basic demographic results were used to create a neighbourhood deprivation index.[37] The Alberta Centre for Child, Family and Community Research used the index to determine the socioeconomic status of that province's youth and children and to analyse cross-ministry service use.

Other examples provided by non-government organizations include planning child care and community services, setting strategic priorities and identifying training needs. These results are also used to compare levels of poverty and analyse the economic integration of immigrants.

Organizations that advocate the interests of persons with disabilities and minority language rely on these and other Census Program data. Academia uses them for program planning and career counselling as well as human resource planning. Business turns to them to determine trade areas and analyse market potential. They are also correlated with income results to understand purchasing behaviour and media preferences.

37. R. Pampalon, D. Hamel, P. Gamache and G. Raymond (2009). A deprivation index for health planning in Canada. *Chronic Diseases in Canada*.

Place of work and commuting to work

The **Place of work and commuting to work** topic provides information on where people work, how they get to work, when they commute to work and the duration of their commute. It was mentioned during consultation that place of work data are becoming more important given the need to design city urban cores in ways that promote health and active transportation. Among consultation participants, data on this Census Program topic are used mostly by local governments.

Examples of reported data uses[38]

Legislation/regulation

Of the input received, examples of provincial legislation for which place of work/commuting to work data were cited include the *South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Act* [SBC 1998], Ontario's *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 2005 and *Fair Access to Regulated Professions Act*, and Quebec's *Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme* (L.R.Q., c. a-19.1).

Local governments refer to these data to comply with municipal and provincial legislation. For example, the Region of Waterloo relies on place of work and commuting to work results to fulfil the requirements stipulated by Ontario's *Places to Grow Act*, R.S.O. 2005, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005, and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, 1990. As well, the city of Calgary uses place of work data to meet intensity targets set out in the Municipal Development Plan, required under Alberta's *Municipal Government Act*.

Resource allocation and service delivery

At the provincial level, data from this Census Program topic are used to determine performance targets and funding arrangements related to infrastructure programs and to allocate resources for transit and cycling networks. Local governments rely on place of work and commuting to work results for transportation master plans, rapid transit business cases and land budgets. These data also inform the delivery of various local services including child care, fire, police, utilities, parks and recreation.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Transport Canada consults these data for transportation policy development and planning. Several federal departments and agencies use them for evaluation and/or performance reporting such as Parks Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada. They are analysed by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada to understand the commuting patterns of on-reserve Aboriginal populations who travel to urban areas for work, and for policy and research purposes.

Provincially, place of work data are used as inputs for travel demand forecasting and modelling which inform transportation planning. These data shed light on transportation system demands and network requirements, commuting flow patterns, trip matrices and mode shares as well as time travel preferences, information used for long-term land use development. They also support the development of rural projects and programs.

38. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Place of work and commuting to work is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Labour market activity, Income and earnings, and Education.

Among the uses mentioned by participants from local governments, place of work/commuting to work data contribute to infrastructure planning, regional transportation/public transit planning, transit fare subsidy program planning and are used to determine transportation servicing costs.

Municipal development plans, regional official plans and the Capital Regional District and City of Calgary Regional Transportation Models rely on place of work data. These results inform congestion and mode of transportation issues, important for transportation and infrastructure planning, and are included in Calgary and Victoria's *Vital Signs* reports.

Research and other uses

The Transportation Association of Canada reported that Census Program data are valuable to transportation planners across Canada, noting: "In particular, transportation planning tools include transportation models which are used to forecast travel demand in urban networks, assess projects and policies, prepare business cases for funding infrastructure and service investments. These tools serve all level of governments (municipal, regional, provincial and federal)."

From an environmental standpoint, this information assists with tracking the number of vehicle-kilometres travelled in an effort to help reduce greenhouse gases, and measuring air quality as it pertains to the mode of transportation.

Place of work/commuting to work data are used to study active transportation at various geographic levels, to create traffic analysis zones, to determine transportation support for target group populations and for international comparisons. They inform educational programs related to commuting by bicycle, and are disseminated via Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Community Information Database and Newfoundland and Labrador's Community Accounts website. Because they are available nationally, they are used as a basis of comparison among municipalities.

Income and earnings

The **Income and earnings** topic provides statistics on income from all sources, and includes child care and support payments. In the input collected, organizations from different sectors regard the socioeconomic situation of an individual as a determinant of health.

Examples of reported data uses[39]

Legislation/regulation

It was reported that the federal government makes use of data pertaining to income and earnings, among others, for the administration of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*, *Canada Pension Plan*, *Old Age Security Act* and the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*.

Examples of provincial and territorial legislation and regulations submitted during consultation include Yukon's *Municipal Act*, Saskatchewan's Personal Injury and Benefits Regulations (under the *Automobile Accident Insurance Act*), Alberta's *Regional Health Authorities Act*, Ontario's *Ministry of Community and Social Services Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.20 and New Brunswick's *Labour Market Research Act*. These data are also used by the Government of Quebec for population health surveillance plans prescribed by the *Loi de santé publique* (2002).

Resource allocation and service delivery

Federal government uses of Census Program income and earnings data for resource allocation and/or service delivery include the Atlantic Opportunities Agency's Innovative Communities Fund and the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec's Programme Croissance des entreprises et des régions and Programme de diversification des collectivités, among others.

At the provincial level, income data are considered in the allocation of resources and/or the provision of services, including child welfare services and employment benefits and services. Combined with other Census Program topics, these data are used in Ontario to inform the allocation of funds through Grants for the Student Needs which is based on various socioeconomic indicators.

At the local level, Census Program income and earnings data support resource allocation for affordable housing programs, immigrant settlement and child care. They are consulted by local governments to target services and programs, such as school lunch programs and shelters, for employment services as well as for the production of a socioeconomic scale which is spatially analysed (mapped) to identify services, health status and health needs across neighbourhoods.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Federally, Canadian Heritage's Arts Policy Branch uses these data crossed by occupation and other Census Program variables as a baseline for policy and planning requirements, for performance reporting and program monitoring and evaluation. Several departments use these data for evaluation and/or performance reporting including Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Veterans Affairs Canada and Public Safety Canada.

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39. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Income and earnings is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Education, Labour market activity, and Families and households.

They are used for Primary Health Care and Chronic Disease Management at Health Canada, for Supply Management at Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, and for the calculation of housing affordability and core housing need indicators by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Government of New Brunswick refers to income and earnings data with other Census Program topics to inform policy and planning of various women's issues, for the implementation of the government's action efforts on violence against women and wage gap action plan, as well as for pay equity commitments. Provincially, these data are correlated with education to understand student achievement, and to support and target programs and policies. They are used for strategic planning and accountability, and for long-term care home policies and funding.

Other uses at the provincial level which require Census Program data on income and earnings for policy development and/or program monitoring include Quebec's Plan d'action gouvernemental pour la solidarité et l'inclusion sociale (2010-2015), Ontario's health-based allocation model for allocating funding to hospitals, Alberta's Seniors Services Division Programs (Seniors Benefit, Dental and Optical Assistance for Seniors Program, Education Property Tax Assistance for Seniors) and Newfoundland and Labrador's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Examples received by local governments include activities aimed at resident and business attraction, social services and municipal affairs, the provision of sewers and water, land use, urban and regional planning, place of work transportation analysis, policy development, program tracking, official community plan development, and housing policy and programs. They are also used to meet the requirements set out by provincial and federal programs (e.g., infrastructure, social, community, public security).

Research and other uses

Income and earnings data are used federally to analyse disparities among employment equity groups in the labour market, provincially to compare the degree of low income interprovincially, measure the social, educational and professional integration of persons with disabilities and for gender-based analysis, and locally to produce briefs on low income and monitor population, dwelling and employment growth.

These data are important for the calculation of a social risk index, which informs programs and services planning. Organizations offering health services refer to income and earnings results to understand the needs of certain population groups such as seniors, and to identify priority neighbourhoods and communities for programs and outreach.

Aboriginal organizations use these data to determine if there is a need for child care subsidies and other family supports, target resources (e.g., affordable housing), carry out cultural programs, education enhancements and crime prevention programs, and provide training and apprenticeship opportunities, among other applications.

Academia refers to them to comprehend the level of economic security of Canadians, for research studies, wage gap analysis, human resources planning, research and development, and in research data centres. Organizations representing various population groups rely on Census Program data to understand the characteristics and conditions of their constituency.

Housing and shelter costs

Housing and shelter costs data provide information to develop housing communities and projects. These data in conjunction with other Census Program topics such as activities of daily living and income and earnings are used to establish affordable, suitable and adequate housing targets and evaluate housing needs.

Examples of reported data uses[40]

Legislation/regulation

At the federal government level, Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation (CMHC) relies on housing and shelter costs data to carry out its responsibilities under the *National Housing Act*. These data are used to determine core housing need and to produce Canadian crowding estimates (i.e., number of bedrooms). (Note: Crowding, the need for major repair and housing affordability are the three housing standards which make up the core housing need indicator.)

Core housing need is an important indicator for various government organizations. For example, it is used to monitor the status of ALL Aboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy whose indicators are prescribed in *Poverty Reduction Strategy Act* regulations. Understanding core housing needs is also important for the work on the Tripartite First Nations Housing Memorandum of Understanding between the province of British Columbia, the federal government and First Nations.

Other examples of legislative uses at the provincial level that require these Census Program data include the Ontario Housing Policy Statement 2012, stipulated under the Ontario's *Housing Services Act*, 2011, and New Brunswick's *Community Planning Act* (section 77).

The City of Toronto uses these data in support of the Official Plan Housing Policy under Ontario's *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 2005, as well as for rental housing protection under Ontario's *Rental Housing Protection Act*.

Resource allocation and service delivery

Census Program data on this topic are used federally to allocate resources and/or deliver services related to Old Age Security, the Canada Pension Plan, housing for National Defence and the Canadian Forces, as well as ESDC's Persons with Disabilities Working Group activities, among others. Examples of uses at the provincial level which require Census Program data on housing for resource allocation include Société d'habitation du Québec : programme de logement à loyer modique and Saskatchewan Housing Corporation programs.

At the local level, these data inform programs for affordable housing development and repair (including Canada-Ontario Affordable Housing Program and CMHC's Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program). They are used for resource allocation in the development of multi-year plans and policy recommendations for affordable housing and homelessness (e.g., 10-year plans now required under Ontario legislation).

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40. Many reported uses require data from multiple topics. The results from the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire reveal that the topic of Housing and shelter costs is used most frequently with Basic demographics, Families and households, Income and earnings, and Labour market activity.

Planning, development, monitoring, evaluation and performance reports

Housing and shelter costs data, more specifically the cost of housing, repair and disrepair, are used by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada for policy development. Other examples of data applications for this topic include by Health Canada for their population health surveillance plan, and by Public Safety Canada for emergency management planning and strategic policy research.

They are used for resource management and development in Nunavut and for the Consolidated Homelessness Prevention Program and Emergency Energy Fund[41] in Ontario. This Census Program topic with income and earnings and basic demographic data are used to support programs such as British Columbia's Aboriginal Homeless Outreach Program, Homeless Outreach Program and Emergency Shelter Program.

Local governments look to results from this Census Program topic to inform land use policy, to attract and measure resident and business retention, for economic development, urban and regional planning, and community safety programming. Housing and shelter costs were cited by the Region of Waterloo in relation to regional program plans such as Homelessness to Housing Stability Strategy and the Community action plan for housing, and by the Region of Peel for the Long Term Affordability Housing Strategy and Peel Renovates program.

Research and other uses

Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation produces various research publications using these data such as 2006 Census Housing Series: The *Housing Conditions of Canada's Seniors* and *A Profile of Condominiums in Canada, 1981-2006*. These data are used by local governments to produce population and housing projections, and are inputs in socioeconomic models.

Aboriginal organizations use this Census Program topic to assess the incidence of crowding given the impact on education, health and social issues, determine affordable housing requirements, develop programs and policies for urban and rural Aboriginal people, conduct research, for program monitoring and research, information on housing costs, decision-making and service delivery, family support, in proposals for funding and in policy papers.

Housing and shelter costs data are consulted by service providers for planning and setting strategic priorities associated with health and community services. Academic organizations analyse them to identify priority regions, and use them for teaching, research and curriculum development. They are sought after by business for market research and site location research.

Tenant associations refer to these data in regards to rent increase applications. They are also used for advocacy related to rental supply, to understand and assess living conditions of various target groups (francophones, Acadians, lone-parent families, persons with disabilities) and to map broadband availability.

41. Reference: *Ministry of Community and Social Services Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.20.

Requirements for new data

Requirements for information not currently available from the Census Program were solicited via the *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide*.

Overall, no major gap in the content of the Census Program was brought forth during consultation. One hundred and thirty one new data requirements for the Census Program were identified, most of which were reported by only one or two participants (see Appendix C for a complete list). As presented in the table below, twelve topics were supported four or more times in the consultation input. In many cases, data on these topics are collected in other statistical programs, such as the General Social Survey or the Canadian Community Health Survey or other national household surveys.

Table 5
New data requirements that received four or more comments

Reported new data requirement	Number of comments
Unpaid work	12
Gender identity	10
Commute to school	7
Secondary residence	6
Sexual orientation	6
Religion	5
Types of disability	5
Child care	4
Debt	4
Fertility	4
Residential mobility	4
Types of dwelling	4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Unpaid work: Provincial government participants were most likely to mention the need for information on unpaid work. It was indicated during consultation that data on unpaid work are used to plan and measure social and economic policies, estimate unpaid contributions to the economy and labour force availability, to study gender equality in Canada, and for trend analysis. It was noted that the increase in home-based health care makes these data important, and suggested the question could be asked every 10 years.

Gender identity: Non-government participants were most likely to mention the need for information on gender identity. Defined as how a person perceives their gender, it was conveyed during consultation that a question on gender identity would provide information on a less visible community, not previously enumerated. These data would inform gender-based analysis and diversity-focused initiatives, and contribute to the analysis on social determinants of health and health inequalities.

Commute to school: Provincial government participants were most likely to report the need for information on commuting to school. The outcome of this question would provide more information on road network use, and assist with infrastructure and land use planning in urban areas and the periphery.

Secondary residences: Provincial government participants were most likely to report the need for information on secondary residences. A question on secondary residences for students, children from separated parents and the population generally has been suggested. This information would permit better land use and infrastructure planning, be used to establish live-work relationships and produce transportation commuting trip tables. Knowing the secondary residences of children/students living in two households would inform analysis on educational choices, attainment and health outcomes.

Sexual orientation: Non-government sector data users were most likely to report the need for information on sexual orientation. It was mentioned that the results from a sexual orientation question would help service providers identify populations that have specialized needs. They would assist policy makers and planners of health and education target their outreach activities to gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender communities. The findings would also support a federal initiative committed to addressing HIV/AIDS among key population groups. One suggestion was to limit the question to the population aged 18 and over.

Religion: Some participants requested that a question on religion be asked every five years. Among the submissions received, it was noted that the religion question offers insight on Canada's social and cultural diversity. Crossed with other Census Program topics, these data would inform policy development and be used to carry out Canada's multiculturalism program.

Types of disability: This requirement for new data was identified by some provincial and local government representatives as well as non-government sector participants. Questions on the types of limitations (e.g., cognitive, intellectual, physical and sensory disabilities) would help support municipal policy on accessibility, and be used in trend analysis and program evaluation. Data on activities of daily living are required at lower levels of geographical detail for the provision resources and services, to ensure equal access and to address needs specific to different population groups.

Child care: The input for this content topic comes primarily from the non-government sector. Content on the type of child care, (e.g., licensed, not licensed, family care, child care provided by grandparents), the arrangement, (such as home care, before/after school, etc.), and whether it is delivered for a fee or free was suggested. It was recommended that the questions be derived from the General Social Survey.

Debt: Some non-government and local government sector participants identified a need for information on debt. Data on debt by type such as household, personal and corporate would inform decision-making as it would provide insight on the fiscal challenges, behaviour and literacy of specific population groups, such as seniors who will draw on their financial resources given greater life expectancy. It was also suggested that a question on debt, the result of postsecondary education participation, be added.

Residential mobility: Some provincial/territorial government participants indicated an interest in this topic. A question on the status of residency (e.g., temporary), length of time at current residence, previous residence and number of times the respondent has moved in the last five years would contribute to an understanding of the stability (i.e., persons and households) over time. This information would inform the planning of homeless programs, services and research.

Type of dwelling: While this information is collected by the enumerator, a question on the type of dwelling (such as single-detached, semi-detached, row townhouse, condo-apartment) has been requested. The results would be used to cross reference rental survey results, to estimate the number of accessory or secondary dwelling units that make up the rental housing stock and profile their residents.

Fertility: Some provincial government participants would like information on this subject, last asked on the census in 1991. A question on the number of children ever born is important for the analysis of population replacement/increase. It was noted that it should be asked of the population aged 15 years and over, and apply to both women and men. This information is needed for small areas and various population groups.

Suggested modifications to the Census Program content

Question 3 of the *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide* asked participants about changes to the existing questions from the 2011 Census of Population or 2011 National Household Survey.[42] Following are some ideas submitted during consultation:

- For the question on immigrant status (Q. 11), include a sub-question about the admission category of immigration (i.e., economic immigrant, family reunification or refugee).
- In the education module (Q. 27 to 30), introduce a 'partial completion of college and university' as a response option and ask about college degrees.
- Include the response category 'online training' to the question on the location of highest level of education attained (Q. 32).
- Eliminate the question on income (Q. 55) and only use the Canada Revenue Agency administrative taxfiler data as the source for income variables. It was stated that this process would increase data accuracy for the entire population and reduce respondent burden.

42. The suggested modifications presented here pertain to the content included in the 2011 National Household Survey.

Geography

During the 2016 Census Program content consultation, information was collected on the need for/use of various geographic areas. Combined, census division/census subdivision (equivalent to counties/regions and municipalities) are the standard levels of geography most frequently cited.

Note: The Census Program, in most instances, is the only source of socioeconomic data at detailed levels of geography (i.e., census division/census subdivision, census tract and dissemination area). Household surveys typically do not have a large enough sample size to produce small area data.

As presented in the following table, approximately 43% to 46% of the uses submitted by provincial/ territorial government, local government and non-government organizations require data at detailed levels of geography (i.e., census division/census subdivision, census tract, dissemination area). The results also demonstrate a varying interest in 'other geographies,' including custom areas, with the majority of these reported uses needing data below the census metropolitan area. Consultation input reveals that participants rely on Census Program data at detailed levels of geography and other geographical levels for two-thirds (66%) of all reported data uses.

Table 6
Percentage distribution (%) of data uses by combined level of geography, by sector

Level of geography	Federal government	Provincial/ territorial government	Local government	Other sectors	Combined total
Canada, province/territory, census metropolitan area/census agglomeration	47.6	36.6	22.4	35.4	34.0
Census division/census subdivision, census tract, dissemination area	34.9	44.7	46.3	42.5	42.8
Other geographies	17.6	18.7	31.3	22.1	23.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

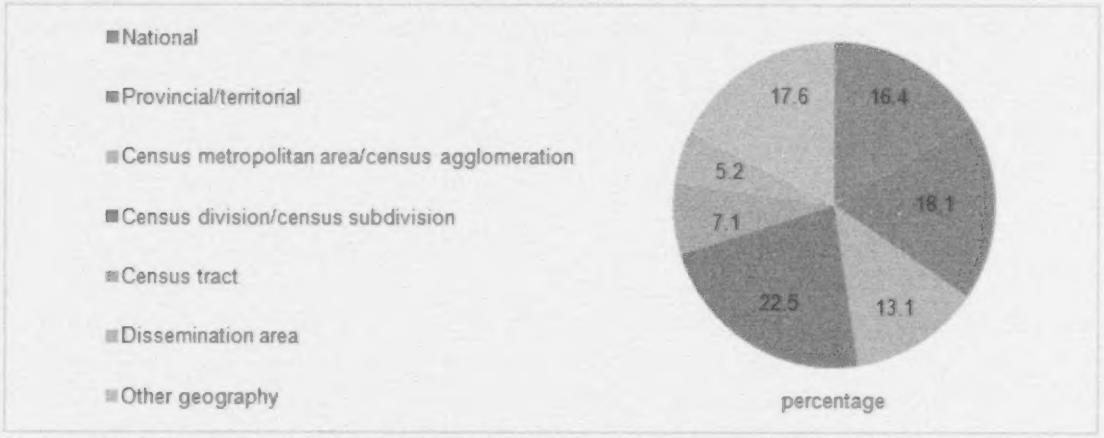
Federal government

Almost half (47.6%) of the uses submitted by the federal government specified data at higher levels of geography (i.e., national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area/census agglomeration), compared with 34.9% of uses that require results at detailed levels of geography (i.e., census division/census subdivision, census tract, dissemination area), and 17.6% of uses that need Census Program information based on other geographies.

Other geographies comprise federal electoral district, population centre, economic region, health region and postal code, among others. Custom geographies such as school board districts, land claim areas, on-and off-reserve, Indian settlements and ports were also reported.

Examples of reported federal sector uses that need data at detailed geographic levels include to support legislation such as the *Employment Equity Act* and to carry out responsibilities under the *National Housing Act*. These results are used for chronic disease surveillance and monitoring, emergency management planning, service delivery, policy and research, tracking of trends in cultural and artistic occupations, recruitment, monitoring social and economic well-being of resource-dependent communities, mapping and market research.

Chart 2
Census Program data uses by level of geography, federal government sector



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

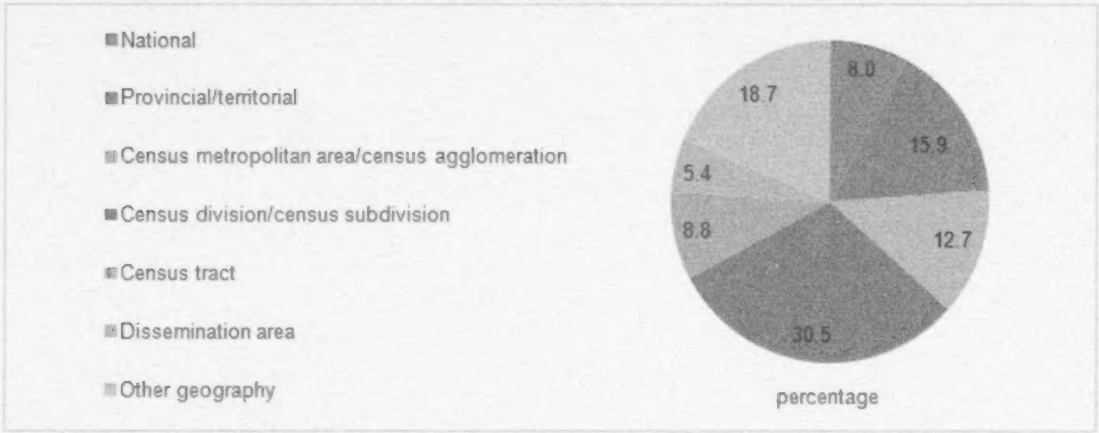
Provincial/territorial government

Conversely, 44.7% of the data uses submitted by provincial/territorial governments indicated a need for data at detailed levels geography (i.e., census division/census subdivision, census tract, dissemination area), compared with 36.6% of uses that rely on results at higher levels of geography (i.e., national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area/census agglomeration). The distribution of provincial/territorial sector uses that specified Census Program data based on other geographies (18.7%) is comparable to that of the federal sector.

Other geographies comprise economic region, population centre, forward sortation area, postal code and dissemination block, among others. Custom geographies such as provincial administrative region, provincial electoral district, public health unit and health region were also mentioned.

Examples of reported provincial/territorial government uses that need data at detailed geographic levels include the Multicultural Immigration Strategy in Newfoundland and Labrador, the *Employment Development Act* in New Brunswick, the Plan commun de surveillance de l'état de santé de la population et de ses déterminants in Quebec, the after school initiative in Ontario, the Provincial Employment and Income Assistance program in Manitoba, career and employment services in Saskatchewan, regional development in Alberta, transportation and infrastructure decisions in British Columbia and public service workforce planning in Yukon.

Chart 3
Census Program data uses by level of geography, provincial/territorial government sector



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

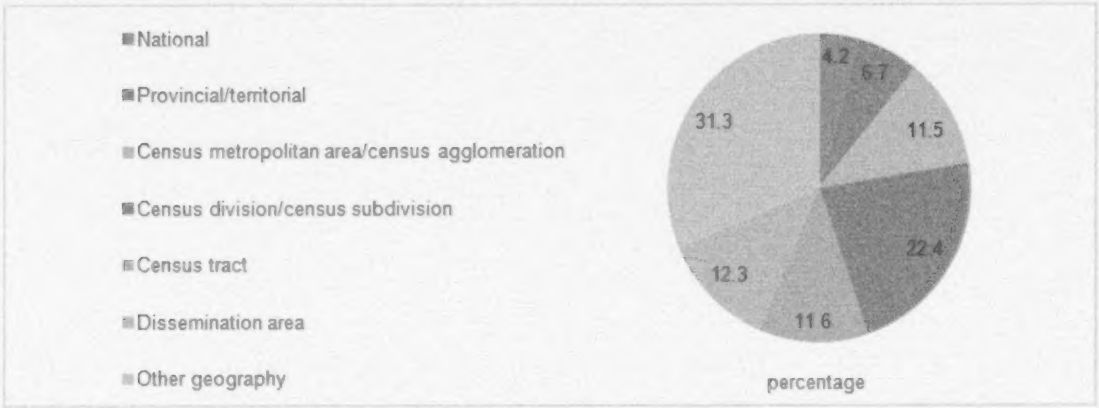
Local government

Local government consultation participants reported the greatest incidence of uses (46.3%) requiring data at detailed levels of geography (i.e., census division/census subdivision, census tract, dissemination area), compared with 22.4% of uses needing data at higher levels of geography (i.e., national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area/census agglomeration). This sector also exhibited the greatest requirement of data for other geographies, as demonstrated in 31.3% of reported uses.

Other geographies comprise population centre, designated place, dissemination block, block face and postal code, among others. Custom geographic areas such as traffic zone, borough, city ward, custom neighbourhood, police patrol zone and service delivery area were also cited.

Examples of reported local government uses that need data at detailed geographic levels include regional/municipal official plans, program planning and service delivery for various population groups including youth, seniors, immigrants, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities, resource allocation for local service plans, infrastructure and transportation planning, land use planning, reporting on employment equity policies, community outreach, violence prevention plans, the provision of interpretative services, community action plans for housing, spatial analysis (maps), population and housing projections, community profiles and Council reports.

Chart 4
Census Program data uses by level of geography, local government sector



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

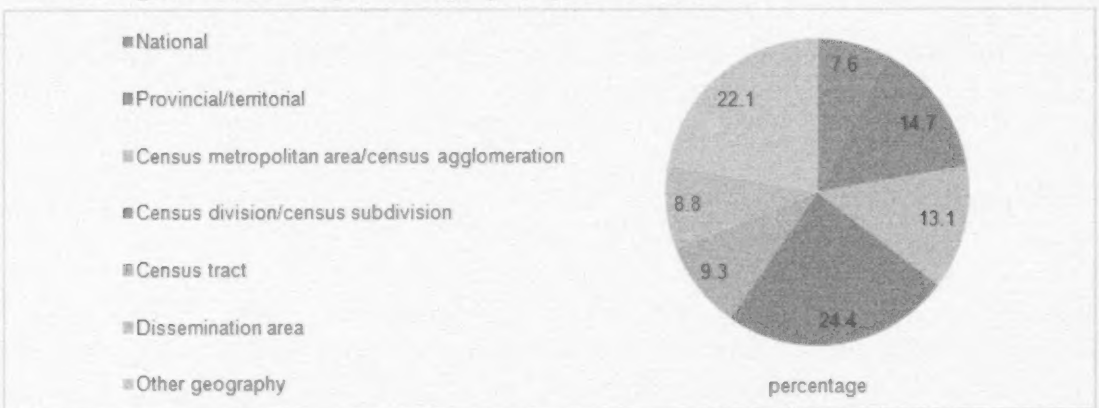
Other sectors

This sector also relies on Census Program data at detailed levels of geography (i.e., census division/census subdivision, census tract, dissemination area) as confirmed in 42.5% of reported uses, compared with 35.4% of uses that require results at higher levels of geography (i.e., national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area/census agglomeration), and 22.1% of uses specifying a need for other geographies.

Other geographies comprise economic region, metropolitan influence zone, population centre, dissemination block, forward sortation area and postal code, among others. Custom geographies such as traffic zone, trade/service area and health region were also noted.

Examples of reported non-government sector uses that need data at detailed geographic levels include program and service delivery, policy development, priority setting and strategic planning, advocacy, grant applications, modelling, travel forecasts, spatial distribution of employment, market segmentation, trade area and market potential analysis and site location research.

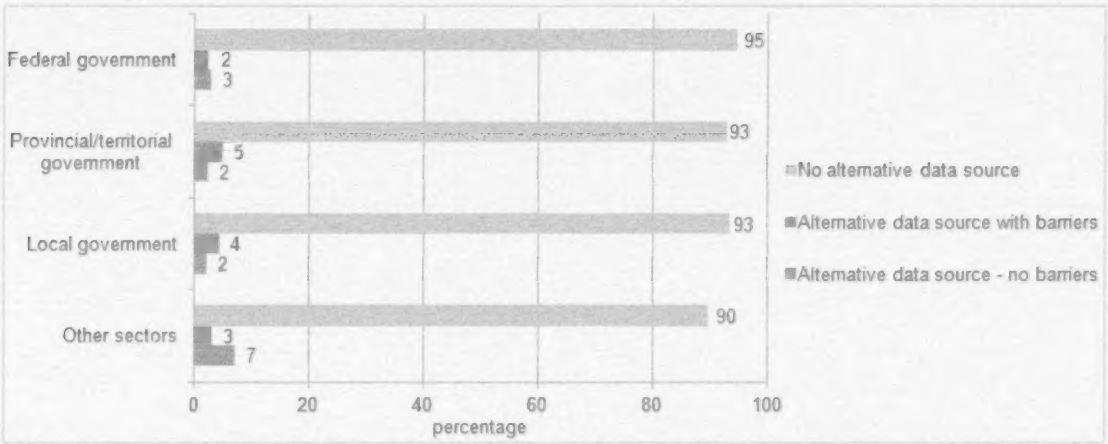
Chart 5
Census Program data uses by level of geography, other sectors



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Suitability of alternative data sources: Among the input received, participants indicated that there were no suitable alternative data sources within their organization for over 90% of reported data uses. While possible administrative data sources were identified (such as, Canada Revenue Agency tax records, the Indian Register, Citizenship and Immigration Canada landing files and provincial administrative files), limitations were also mentioned. These include conceptual differences, reduced sample and coverage, possible costs, lack of granularity (important for evidence-based policy research) and reduced socioeconomic detail that is only available from Census Program topics.

Chart 6
Distribution of reported data uses showing suitability of alternative data sources, by sector

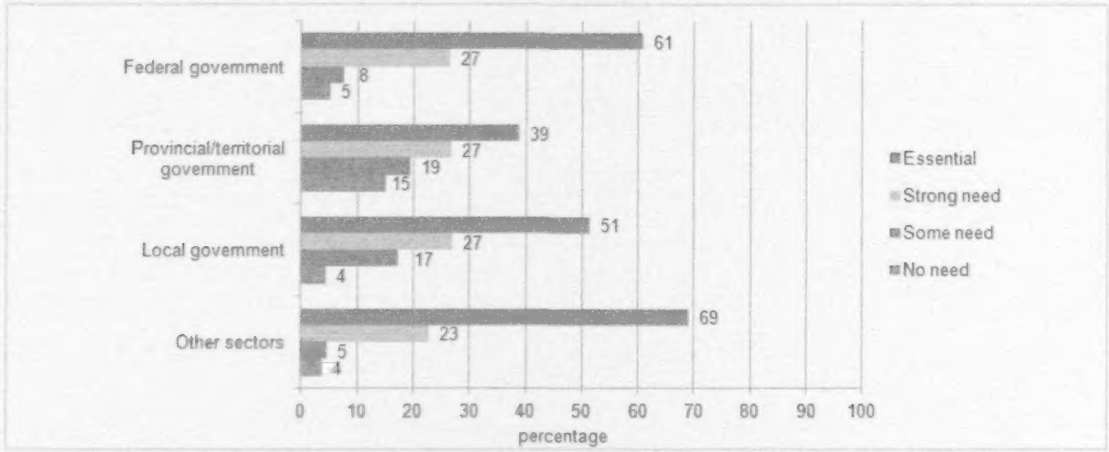


Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Multivariate analysis: A requirement was stated for multiple Census Program topics in approximately 80% of reported data uses, with basic demographics, labour market activity, income and earnings, education, and families and households characteristics cited in over 550 data uses, followed by topics on language, Aboriginal peoples, housing and shelter costs and visible minorities referred to in almost 500 data uses.

Comparability across Canada: Overall, from the feedback collected on this dimension during consultation, there is an essential/strong need in 77% of reported data uses. Non-government organizations and the federal government ranked comparability across Canada as an essential/strong need in approximately 90% of reported data uses. The local government sector indicated an essential/strong need for the data to be comparable across Canada in 78% of reported data uses as compared to the provincial/territorial government sector in roughly 66% of reported data uses.

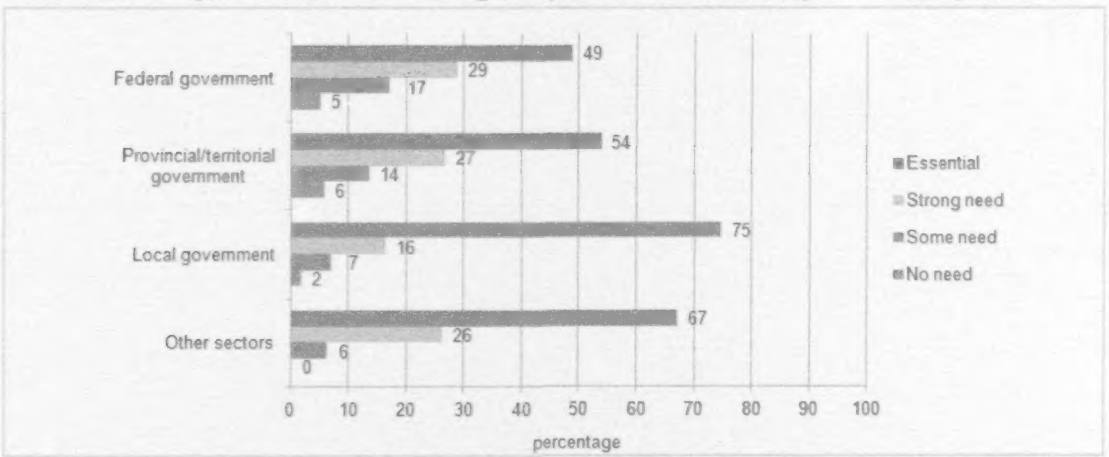
Chart 7
Distribution of reported data uses showing a requirement for comparability across Canada, by sector



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Continuity over time: Having access to data over time is considered an essential/strong need in approximately 84% of reported data uses. Non-government and local government sectors submitted the highest percentage of data uses requiring trend analysis capability (more than 90%), compared to the federal and provincial/territorial government sectors in approximately 80% of reported data uses.

Chart 8
Distribution of reported data uses showing a requirement for continuity over time, by sector



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Conclusion

The 2016 Census Program content consultation used a different approach than in the past: it focussed on the identification of essential topics and collected requirements on key data uses as a way of confirming information needs and priorities.

The consultations conducted in 2011 and 2012 yielded a wealth of information on Census Program data applications. The input will be examined in light of the new content determination framework and other factors.

The framework provides a balance between users' needs for relevant and quality data (Step 1), response burden and privacy considerations (Step 2) and Statistics Canada's operational considerations, costs, and quality and efficiency safeguards (Step 3). Qualitative testing and the quantitative Census Program Content Test are also important parts of the mix as they provide an opportunity to assess respondent's ability and willingness to respond to the content in the questionnaires, and to determine the impact of potential changes on data quality.

The feedback contributed during the two consultative processes attest to the need for all Census Program topics, to varying degrees. The uses collected confirm the importance of data for small areas and population groups, as well as a requirement for multivariate/multidimensional characteristics, comparability across Canada and continuity over time. A number of new data requirements and modifications were also brought forth. As with all consultation data, these suggestions will be studied carefully and shared with Statistics Canada socioeconomic statistical program areas.

The next steps in the planning process include continued internal evaluations on program requirements and operational considerations. Statistics Canada recommendations for 2016 Census Program content can only be finalized once the results from consultation in relation to the outcome of testing and these activities have been thoroughly analysed.

Although the formal content consultation period is concluded, Canadians are welcome to continue providing their ideas and suggestions.

Statistics Canada wishes to thank consultation participants for their contribution.

Appendix A – Consultation methodology

- **Consultation processes:** The analysis contained in this report reflects the input received from the 2016 Census Program content consultation Discussion points (see Appendix D) and the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire (see Appendix E), as well as the 2016 Census Strategy Project Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire.[1]

- **Reported data uses:** The Census Program data use reported by the participant is the unit of measure for consultation analysis, regardless of the process.

  - Data uses reported via response categories: When responding to the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire, respondents received the following instruction when asked to provide details on data uses: "To complete the Census Program Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire, please focus on your organization's principal uses."
  - Data uses reported via open-ended questions: When responding to the *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide*: Discussion points, participants were asked in Question 2 to submit examples of data uses for topics regarded as essential: "For topics considered **essential**, please indicate which 2011 Census of Population or 2011 National Household Survey questions you intend to use and provide examples of their application."

- **Discussions points:** For questions 2 and 7 (other general comments), only those data uses for which the Census Program topic was designated **essential** were analysed.

- **Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire:** All the data uses reported in the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire are deemed in scope.

- **Out-of-scope:** Comments on collection methodology or not related to the Census Program are considered out-of-scope for the purpose of consultation analysis.

- **Not reported:** Discussion points submissions for which topics are ranked essential but no example of data use was specified are classified as **not reported**. Else, not reported refers to any comment where the Census Program data use is not clearly specified.

- **Multiple uses reported in the Discussion points:** A new record was created for each reported use in cases where a respondent provided multiple uses in a single comment field.

- **Treatment of duplicate data uses:**

  - Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire: In cases where an organization provided details on a data use in 2011 as part of the 2016 Census Strategy Project, and again in 2012 as part of the official content consultation, only the most current information on the data use was retained (i.e., the 2012 submission).
  - Discussion points: Multiple submissions from the same organisation were permitted for this process with duplicate uses from the same user being removed. The same or similar reported data uses from different participants of the same organization were retained.
  - In some instances, the same organisation provided feedback to the Discussion points and the Data Uses and Requirements questionnaires. An analysis revealed the identification of very few duplicate cases, resulting in very little impact on the overall results.

1. (1) The content of the 2016 Census Strategy Project and content consultation online Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire was aligned for comparability. (2) The input received from Statistics Canada participants is not reflected in this report. It will be analysed in Step 3 of the content determination framework which takes into account Statistics Canada considerations.

Census Program Content Consultation Report, Census year 2016 – Responses and limitations

The *Census Program Content Consultation Report, Census year 2016* highlights data uses submitted by participants during two consultative processes and presents selected findings on related characteristics such as the level of geographical detail required, the need for data from multiple topics/for multivariate analysis, comparability across Canada and continuity over time. Examples of new data requirements and modifications are also included.

The results of the report however, must be taken in light of the following limitations.

As mentioned in the **Note to reader**, the number of data uses and the corresponding breadth of detail received during consultation differ according to the participant. There are broad variances in the specificity of the input, and in the participation across regions and within organizations.

In addition, there were constraints imposed by the consultation questionnaires and the online collection instruments. For example, the **Data Uses and Requirements** questionnaire used in 2012 asked participants to submit details on their highest priority uses, to a maximum of 10, and included response categories (a predefined selection of responses). The **Discussion points** included open-ended questions and imposed a cap on the number of characters per response.

Although methodology was devised to limit the number of duplicate uses within an organization and from the different consultations, many of the 2,351 uses were reported multiple times by various participants. For example, **research** as a data use was cited by all levels of government as well as by non-government organizations including non-profit, academia and business.

2016 content determination framework – Factors to consider

Detailed insight on Census Program data uses as well as the ideas and suggestions received during consultation are important inputs in the elaboration of content recommendations for the 2016 Census Program. As stipulated by the 2016 content determination framework[1] Statistics Canada must nevertheless take into account respondent burden, societal privacy concerns, alternative sources of data, as well as operational and program requirements. The results from comprehensive qualitative and quantitative testing also need to be considered before changes are made to the questionnaires.

Statistics Canada is analyzing the consultation input in relation to Step 1 of the content determination framework.[2] However, this report does not present a final ranking of 2016 Census Program topics as activities related to steps 2 and 3 are not completed and the results from all of the testing[3] are not yet available.

1. The 2016 content determination framework comprises three steps: Step 1 – Census Program information needs: relevance and quality requirements of users; Step 2 – The Canadian context which considers respondent burden and privacy; and, Step 3 – Statistics Canada programs and operational considerations.
2. Consultation input is also considered for other Statistics Canada socioeconomic statistical programs.
3. Qualitative tests took place from June 2013 through January 2014. Quantitative testing (i.e., the Census Program Content Test) was conducted in May-June 2014.

Appendix C – New data requirements

Table 1
Reported requirement for new data, by sector

Reported requirement for new data	Federal government	Provincial/ Territorial government	Local government	Other sectors
Absenteeism at work				1
Access to employee assistance programs				2
Access to the justice system		1		
Assets	1			
Attended an Indian residential school				1
Atypical occupations		1		
Available benefits offered by employer				2
Bicycle ownership			1	
Bus pass		1		
Business ownership				1
Business tenure				1
Business type				1
Car ownership		1	1	1
Carpool from multiple addresses		1		
Child care			1	3
Children in/out of care				1
Children's programming				1
Class of immigrant status				1
Commute for general purposes		1	1	1
Commute to school	1	3	2	1
Consumer expenditures				3
Cost of living				1
Current occupation(s)				1
Custody rights of women				1
Date of acquired credentials				2
Debt			1	3
Delivery mode of trades/higher education				1
Disability status				1
Disposable income			1	
Duration for credential completion				1
Duration of stops		1		
Educational institution identification (public or private)				1
Employee turnover				1
Employment barriers				1
Energy consumption		1		
Family dynamics			1	1

Reported requirement for new data	Federal government	Provincial/ Territorial government	Local government	Other sectors
Family member attended an Indian residential school				1
Family member incarcerated				1
Fertility		3		1
Foreign ownership of condominiums				1
Full-time or part-time school attendance				1
Gender identity	2	1	2	5
Gender/sexual minority status				2
General activities				1
General health of Aboriginal workers				1
Health services use				1
Heritage language				2
Highest level of education prior to immigration				1
Homelessness				1
Incidence of criminal charges			1	
Incomplete credentials				1
Instances of legal unions		1		
Investment properties				2
Investments			1	1
Job(s) held within last year	2			
Land value			1	
Language at school				1
Language proficiency				3
Language use				2
Level of fluency in Aboriginal languages				1
Location of current educational establishment	1			
Location of landing			1	
Location where each credential acquired				1
Main custody of children		1		
Membership with an Aboriginal community				1
Mental health status				1
Multiple employers				1
Multiple job holders		1		
Multi-unit ownership				1
Non-taxed sources of income	2			
Number of parking spots		1		
Number of rented dwellings on property				1
Number of stops during commute		1		
Number of students at student address			1	
Occupational mobility		2		
Parental leave		1		

Reported requirement for new data	Federal government	Provincial/ Territorial government	Local government	Other sectors
Partial completion of credential				1
Personal health status		1		1
Physical health status				1
Placed in foster care				1
Presence of mould in dwelling(s)	1			
Principal use of car				1
Province of birth				1
Provincial registry				1
Qualifications met for trade occupation(s)				1
Real estate costs	1			
Real estate ownership	1	1		
Real estate purchased within the last year	1			
Real estate sold	1			
Real estate values of sale	1			
Reasons for stops		1		
Recreational activity	1		2	
Refugee flag	1			
Religion	1	1	1	2
Residential mobility		3	1	
Retirement plans		1		
Schooling of parents		1		
Seasonal employment		1		2
Secondary residence	1	4		1
Secondary units			1	
Sexual orientation	2			4
Sick leave				1
Social capital characteristics				1
Social expenditures				1
Social networks				1
Social resources for citizens				1
Sources of income by occupation	1			
Square footage of habitable space		1		
Stressors in the workplace				2
Study/work permits				2
Subsidies for job training				1
Substance use				1
Temporary resident status				1
Tenure			1	2
Tradesperson working in their field				1
Traditional activities				1
Traditional economy				1

Reported requirement for new data	Federal government	Provincial/ Territorial government	Local government	Other sectors
Training on the job				1
Type of dwelling	1	2		1
Types of barriers encountered by persons with disabilities			1	
Types of disability		1	2	2
Unmet needs of persons with activity limitations		1		
Unpaid work	1	7	1	3
Use of financial assistance for schooling				1
Use of technologies	1			
Use of toll roads			1	
Value of time		1		
Victimization		1		
Volunteer activity	1		2	
When and where each credential acquired				1
When each credential acquired				1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Operations Division, 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Appendix D – Discussion points

(1) The topics for the Census Program are listed below. Considering the following definitions and your data needs, how important is each topic?

Essential implies that the topic is required to fulfil a legislative requirement or the needs of a regulation, policy or program. **Strong need** implies that the topic is not required but is used to fulfil the needs of a regulation, policy, program or other application. **Some need** implies that the topic could be used to fulfil the needs of a regulation, policy, program or other application. **No need** implies that the topic is not used.

Please refer to Appendix B of the *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide* for a list of 2011 Census Program questions by topic.

Table 1
Importance of Census Program topics

Census Program topics	Importance of topic			
	Essential	Strong need	Some need	No need
Basic demographics (age, sex, marital status and common-law status)				
Families and households				
Activity limitations				
Place of birth, citizenship and immigration				
Language				
Ethnic origin				
Aboriginal peoples				
Visible minorities				
Mobility and migration				
Education				
Labour				
Place of work and commuting to work				
Income and earnings				
Housing and shelter costs				

Note: The question on religion is asked every 10 years. The last time was in 2011.

(2) For topics considered 'essential,' please indicate which 2011 Census of Population or 2011 National Household Survey questions you intend to use and provide examples of their application.

(3) Would you recommend any changes to the existing questions from the 2011 Census of Population or 2011 National Household Survey for consideration during the planning of future Census Programs? For each suggested change, please:

- indicate the level of priority (low or high)
- provide a rationale (and include references to the Statistics Canada socioeconomic data source(s) you use, if applicable). You may wish to consult *Your Guide to Data Sources on Census-related Topics*
- suggest ways respondent burden can be managed by editing or eliminating questions in the same grouping.

(4) Do data gaps exist that could be addressed through the 2016 Census Program? If yes, please describe the information that should be included in the 2016 Census Program along the seven dimensions listed below (please refer to Table 2 [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/consultation/contentGuide-GuideContenu/guide_part4-partie4-eng.cfm] for an explanation of each dimension) and explain why.

Note: The extent to which an information need meets the seven dimensions of the proposed framework will be a main consideration in determining whether or not it will be collected by the 2016 or future Census Programs. In your response, please address as many of the following dimensions as possible:

- Strength of user need
- Size of the population of interest
- Suitability of alternative sources
- Cross-classification of data / Multivariate analysis
- Comparability across Canada
- Continuity over time
- Frequency of outputs

Geography needs

(5) Which of the standard geographic areas do you currently use, or intend to use in the future?

(6) Do you consider the ongoing process of aligning the Statistics Canada geographic boundaries with provincial/territorial digital road networks worthwhile?

For more information on the standard geographic area concepts, hierarchy and spatial data infrastructure, consult the 'Geography' section in the 2011 Census Dictionary at: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/univ-index-eng.cfm.

(7) Do you have any other comments, for example, on geography concepts or the dissemination strategies for the Census Program?

Please note that your responses may be made public in the documentation highlighting the findings of the 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Appendix E – Data Uses and Requirements questionnaire

For **each** key use identified, please provide details about the type and characteristics of Census Program data used by your organization. For the purpose of this consultation, please consider both the census and National Household Survey (NHS).

Name of the use of Census Program data

Enter name: _____

1. Please describe, **with as many categories as necessary**, how census and NHS data are currently being used to support this activity.

- O Resource allocation
- O Performance reports
- O Planning
- O Policy development
- O Program monitoring and evaluation
- O Research
- O Service delivery
- O Cross-classification (multivariate)
- O Geography distributions (geographic profiles)
- O Marketing / market segmentation
- O Site location
- O Human resource planning
- O Modelling and microdata analysis, using complex analytical techniques
- O Other, please specify.

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Please check **all** the census and NHS topics that apply (e.g., education; labour).

- O Basic demographics (age, sex, marital status and common-law status)
- O Families and households
- O Activity limitations
- O Place of birth, citizenship and immigration
- O Language
- O Ethnic origin
- O Aboriginal peoples
- O Visible minorities
- O Mobility and migration
- O Education
- O Labour
- O Place of work and commuting to work
- O Income and earnings
- O Housing and shelter costs
- O Other, please specify.

_____
_____
_____

3. Please check **all** the levels of geography at which census and NHS data are needed (e.g., census subdivision; census tract).

- O Canada
- O Province / territory
- O Census metropolitan area / census agglomeration (CMA/CA)
- O Census division (CD)
- O Census subdivision (CSD)
- O Census tract (CT)
- O Dissemination area (DA)
- O Trade / service area
- O Other, please specify.

_____
_____
_____

4. Do you require data on any specific groups? If yes, please check **all** that apply.

- O Aboriginal peoples
- O Businesses
- O Condominium dwellers
- O Ethnic groups
- O Households in crowded housing
- O Institutions
- O Institutional residents
- O Interprovincial movers / migrants
- O Language - Official language minority groups
- O Language - Other than official language minority groups
- O Lone-parent families
- O Low income families
- O Near retirees
- O Persons with activity limitations / disabilities
- O Population: provincial
- O Population: other
- O Recent immigrants
- O Same-sex couples
- O School age children
- O Seniors
- O Travellers to work
- O Visible minorities
- O Women
- O Working age
- O Youth
- O Other, please specify.

_____

_____

_____

OR

- O No

5. How long after the data are disseminated (approximately 12 months after collection) are they still useable for your needs? Please select **one** answer only.

- O For 6 months
- O For 1 year
- O For 2 years
- O For 5 years
- O For 10 years

6. How important is data comparability across the country, or provinces/territories? Please select **one** answer only.

Essential implies that data comparability across geographies is necessary for this use. **Strong need** implies that while data comparability across geographies is not necessary for this use, it is beneficial. **Some need** implies that data comparability across geographies could be beneficial for this use. **No need** implies that data comparability across geographies is not beneficial for this use.

- O Essential
- O Strong need
- O Some need
- O No need

7. How important is data comparability over time (i.e., over three consecutive census cycles)? Please select **one** answer only.

Essential implies that data comparability over time is necessary for this use. **Strong need** implies that while data comparability over time is not necessary for this use, it is beneficial. **Some need** implies that data comparability over time could be beneficial for this use. **No need** implies that data comparability over time is not beneficial for this use.

- O Essential
- O Strong need
- O Some need
- O No need

8. Are there other data holdings, within your organization, which can provide the **same information** as census and NHS data? If yes, please list **all** that apply.

- O Yes, please list them.

  _____
  _____
  _____
  _____

- O No → Go to question 12

9. Are there any barriers associated with accessing or limitations in using the data holdings indicated in question 10?

- O Yes, please list them.

  _____
  _____
  _____
  _____

- O No

10. Do you have any additional comments you would like to provide on **this use**?

- O No
- O Yes, please comment (150 words maximum).

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11. Do you have any additional comments you would like to provide to Statistics Canada with regard to your census and NHS data needs?

- O No
- O Yes, please comment (150 words maximum).

Responses will be considered representative of your organization and may be made public in documentation highlighting the findings of the 2016 Census Program content consultation.

Thank you for participating in this consultation. Your feedback is important to us.

Appendix F – Reference material

- *2016 Census Program Content Consultation Guide*:
  http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/consultation/index-eng.cfm

- *2016 Census Strategy Project: Data Uses and Requirements Report*:
  http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/fc-rf/reports-rapports/R1_Part1-Partie1-eng.cfm

- For information about **2011 Census of Population**, including questionnaires:
  http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/index-eng.cfm

- For information about **2011 National Household Survey**, including questionnaires:
  http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/NHS-ENM/2011/ref/index-eng.cfm